

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

990. Bokes, František. K OTÁZKAM BIBLIOGRAFIE LOVENSKEJ HISTORIE [Problem of the bibliography of Slovak history]. Historický časopis 1954 2(3): 32-438. A clear summary of Slovakian bibliographic activity, including L'udovit Ríznér's work, with special emphasis upon bibliographic publications of historical writings. Urges the necessity for immediate action leading to the compilation of a national and historical bibliography on Slovak questions. F. Wagner

991. Conacher, J. B. (Editorial Committee, Canadian Historical Review). SOME RECENT BOOKS ON ENGLISH HISTORY. III. THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES. Canadian Historical Review 36(1): 45-53. Reviews eight books recently published: four biographies (on Balfour, John Stuart Mill, Palmerston and Gladstone), two studies in the field of party politics around 1900, one analysis of the British political system today, and one summary of British foreign policy between the world wars. H A Staff

992. Israelian, V. L. and Iu. I. Cherniak. VOZROJDENIJSKII ISTORICHESKII ZHURNAL "SZÁZADOK" [The Hungarian historical journal Századok]. Voprosy istorii 1955 (1): 129-135. Descriptive account of contents of volumes 86 and 87, 1952 and 1953, of the Hungarian historical journal Századok. The journal has a new Marxist-Leninist look. Hungarian historians also receive inspiration from Soviet historical science. The journal devotes much attention to the history of the Hungarian Communist party, the Hungarian working class movement, the class aspects of Hungary's struggle with the Turks and for independence. As yet, the journal has not correctly appreciated the revolutionary democratic aspects of the revolution of 1848-49. M. Raeff

993. Kan, S. B. OSVOBODITEL'NAIA VOINA 1813 G. V NEMETSKOI ISTORICHESKOI LITERATURE [The War of Liberation of 1813 in German historical literature]. Voprosy istorii 1955 (2): 130-141. Review article of recent German works on the War of 1813. Points out inadequacies and errors of the "bourgeois" historians and emphasizes the positive contribution made by the "democratic-progressive" historians of the German Democratic Republic. M. Raeff

994. Leonard, Émile G. (École des Hautes-Études, Paris). BULLETIN HISTORIQUE. HISTOIRE DU PROTESTANTISME (1939-1952). 3^e PARTIE. LE PROTESTANTISME MODERNE. XVII^e-XVIII^e SIÈCLE [Historical Bulletin. History of Protestantism (1939-52). Third Part. Modern Protestantism. Seventeenth-eighteenth centuries]. Revue Historique 1954 212(4): 279-326. Bibliographical article, divided into three sec-

tions: 1) the establishment of Protestantism, dealt with by country; 2) the Catholic counter-offensive; 3) spiritual exhaustion and Pietist renewal. Only a part of the second section of the article, "Social aspects of Protestant resistance," deals with the post-1775 period. Article to be continued. R. B. Holtman

995. Mastroianni, Guidacci. CONTRIBUTO ALLA BIBLIOGRAFIA DI ANTONIO LABRIOLA: GLI SCRITTI DEL CROCE [A contribution to the bibliography of Antonio Labriola concerning the writings of Croce]. Società 1955 11(1): 96-109. This article offers a listing of numerous works (some quite rare) concerning the relationship of Labriola to Benedetto Croce, stressing particularly his influence upon Croce's philosophy of history. A. F. Rolle

996. Millares Carlo, Agustín. LA BIBLIOGRAFÍA Y LAS BIBLIOGRAFÍAS [Bibliography and the bibliographies]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 79(1): 176-194. A chapter from a forthcoming book, Historia del Libro [The story of books] to be published by Fondo de Cultura Económica (México). Discusses the development of libraries and bibliographies and sets up a classification scheme for bibliographies. Contains an eleven-page list of general and Latin American bibliographies, many of which are bibliographies of bibliographies. H. Kantor

997. Pietranera, Giulio. MARX E LA STORIA DELLE DOTTRINE ECONOMICHE [Marx and the history of economic doctrines]. Società 1955 11(1): 1-22. Reviews the historical literature concerning the economic doctrines of Marx and other determinists. A. F. Rolle

998. Pinkett, Harold T. (U.S. National Archives). RECORDS OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN PLANT INDUSTRIES. Agricultural History 1955 29(1): 38-45. Bibliographical article on records in the National Archives, Washington, D. C., which document the long interest of the United States government in plant industries. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

999. Swindler, William F. (Director, Nebraska School of Journalism). RECENT RESEARCH MATERIAL ON RUSSIAN JOURNALISM. Journalism Quarterly 1955 32(1): 70-75. A survey of primary and secondary source material on the history of Russian journalism. Since World War II there seems to be a new interest in the USSR to study historical and contemporary problems of mass communications. Abundant research material is available which has not yet been tapped by Western scholars. H A Staff

1000. Unsigned. KNIGI PO ISTORII, VYSHEDSHIE V KITAE [Books on history published in China]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 156-158. List and short summary of the contents of eight recent (1951-54) books on Chinese history published in China.

M. Raeff

1001. Unsigned. KRATKII OBZOR STATEI OB OSNOVNOM EKONOMICHESKOM ZAKONE FEODALIZMA [Short survey of articles on the basic economic law of feudalism]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 76-90. Lists and briefly summarizes a series of articles that have been received by Voprosy Istorii concerning the economic laws of feudalism. M. Raeff

1002. Unsigned. NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATEL'SKAIA RABOTA ISTORIKOV NA MESTAKH [Scientific research work of local historians]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 178-182. Brief account of research published, in progress, and earmarked for early publications by historians in Irkutsk, Penza, and L'vov. Main defect is that much of this work is not given a wide enough circulation. The work in L'vov is concentrated on the history of Poland and Russo-Polish relations. M. Raeff

1003. Unsigned. O DOKTORSKIKH DISSERTATSII PO ISTORII [Concerning doctoral dissertations in history]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 163-165. After describing the number, kind, and some common traits of dissertations for doctoral degrees in history in recent years, the article discusses their shortcomings and problems. The bulk of the dissertations deal with the remote past, primarily with the history of Russia (in the broadest sense). The dissertations are published only after great delay (sometimes up to nine years) and only one-third of the dissertations accepted have been published. Expresses the desire that the Ministry of Higher Education publish yearly lists of dissertations completed and in progress. M. Raeff

1004. Vaucher, Paul (Sorbonne, Paris). HISTOIRE DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE (PREMIERE PARTIE) (PÉRIODE MODERNE) XVII^e ET XVIII^e SIÈCLES [History of Great Britain. 1st Part: Modern period. 17th and 18th centuries]. Revue Historique 1954 212(4): 327-347. Bibliographical article. The political section is brief, the social, economic, and religious sections are quite detailed. All the items listed were published in or since 1949. Article to be continued. R. B. Holtman

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

1005. Aydelotte, William O. (State Univ. of Iowa). A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF 1841: SOME PROBLEMS OF METHOD. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1954 27(76): 141-155. Treats the application of quantitative statistical techniques, including mechanical aids, in investigating the social and economic composition of the House of Commons, 1841-47. Also reviews earlier similar attempts at comparative biographical analyses of limited groups. P. H. Hardacre

1006. Barthel, Konrad (Hermann-Lietz-Schule, Spiekeroog). DAS PROBLEM DER ZEITGESCHICHTE [The problem of recent history]. Sammlung 1954 9(10): 487-501. Discusses the problems of source materials and objectivity from a general and specifically German point of view. The unique limitations of official documents of recent history must be overcome by questioning survivors of events. While close time perspective is a major liability and subjective identification of the historian with his material acute though not unique, historical understanding in the Diltheyan sense can overcome the greater part of these limitations. Recent history must be studied 1) for the sake of clarity in view of the urgent political needs of the present, 2) for the assertion of human freedom through reliable knowledge of the recent past, and 3) for the promotion of the spiritual health of the German people. Major historical themes should be the crisis of the nationality-idea and the super-state.

M. H. Schaefer

1007. Blake, Christopher (Univ. of Edinburgh). CAN HISTORY BE OBJECTIVE? Mind 1955 64(253): 61-78. The author believes, with some qualifications, that history can be objective. Those who deny this usually define objectivity in such a way as to eliminate its possibility from the outset. In particu-

lar, it is false to use the standards of natural science since the greater complexity of history and the absence of still-existing facts for verification rule out in advance this kind of objectivity. There remain, however, perfectly valid professional standards of objectivity. E. E. Kraehe

1008. Bombard, Owen W. (Ford Motor Company Archives). A NEW MEASURE OF THINGS PAST. American Archivist 1955 18(2): 123-132. The widening gap between historian and archivist, which is a growing threat to the historical profession, is considerably reduced by the introduction of "oral history." The author describes its merits, procedures, and results in the light of its application at the Ford Motor Company where he has conducted an oral history program since 1950, recording its history on the basis of personal interviews with members of the staff. R. Mueller

1009. Boven, Michel. ESSAI SUR LE CARACTÈRE SCIENTIFIQUE DE L'HISTOIRE ET SUR SES RAPPORTS AVEC LA PSYCHOLOGIE ET LA SOCIOLOGIE [An essay on the scientific character of history and of its relations to psychology and sociology]. Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire 1954 32(4): 1048-1058. Examines various definitions of "historical fact," with reference to their applicability to physiological, psychological, and biological events of the past. The author discusses several methods of producing definitive history by utilizing scientific procedures and emphasizes that semantic confusion and erroneous classification of facts were the chief weaknesses of these methodologies. Valid historical synthesis can be produced only when methods of psychology, sociology and mathematics have obtained their proper place in historical research.

R. Mueller

1010. Chevalier, François. LOS ÚLTIMOS ADELANTOS EN EL CAMPO DE LA HISTORIA PARTICULARMENTE EN FRANCIA [Latest progress in the field of history particularly in France]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 79(1): 195-209. History at the end of the nineteenth century and during the first quarter of the twentieth century emphasized the accumulation of facts and specialization by the historian. Seignobos was a prominent historian of this type. The philosophers of history typified by Spengler and Toynbee represent a reaction to this trend. Now a new methodology emerges which is a synthesis of the two older methods. The historian now must understand, not judge; compare, not list facts. No longer is the object of history the economic man or the judicial person, but rather the man of flesh and bone. It is no longer sufficient to sit in the archives and study history; rather, the historian must learn to understand the past through studying the present and the present through studying the past. The day of the narrow specialist is over, except in group research where knowledge is pooled. By using the new methods, we will, perhaps, reach a thorough understanding of man.

H. Kantor

1011. Cosío Villegas, Daniel. LLAMADA GENERAL [General foreword]. Historia Mexicana 4(3): 317-336. This article constitutes the foreword to the forthcoming Historia moderna de Mexico. The author of the article, who is the editor of the Historia, defends his choice of chronological units into which the Historia will be divided. The modern history of Mexico spans the period 1867-1911. This era is further divided into two parts: 1) La republica restaurada [The Republic Restored] 1867-1876, and 2) El porfiriato [The Porfirian Era] 1877-1911. Each period will be further subdivided into three sections covering the political, economic, and social history of the section concerned. The contributors, sources, and methodology of the Historia are also discussed. R. B. McCornack

1012. Fritzsche, H. K. WESEN, GEGENSTAND UND METHODE DER POLITISCHEN ERZIEHUNG UND IHR VERHÄLTNIS ZUM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [The nature, subject and method of political education and its relation to the teaching of history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(10): 583-598. Analyzes the establishment of pragmatic norms as a common element of political education in Nazi Germany, the Soviet bloc countries and, to a lesser degree, the USA. To avoid the dangers of indoctrination, political education should include an impartial historical investigation of all political forces and particularly their aims and value systems. G. A. Ritter

1013. Frohn, Robert. EUROPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE ALS PÄDAGOGISCHES PROBLEM [European history as a pedagogic problem]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(12): 729-736. Since the Enlightenment, German teaching of history has been dominated first by patriotic-dynastic, then by nationalist tendencies. Today, education for social and political responsibility should make use of a supra-national conception of history. For the present, the teaching of history in European secondary and higher schools should at least be based on a concept of European history as a whole. H A Staff

1014. Gallie, W. B. (University College, North Staffordshire). EXPLANATIONS IN HISTORY AND THE GENETIC SCIENCES. Mind 1955 64(254): 160-180. The author, while not limiting the historian to one type of explanation, argues that "the characteristically historical explanation" is one in which an event is explained by necessary antecedents, which however, would have been insufficient to permit prediction of the event. Against those who seek to reduce all genetic explanation to causal, predictive explanation, he contends that the characteristically historical explanation, though in some respects incomplete, is perfectly satisfactory because it stresses either a continuity of development or a persistence of certain elements through a succession of events--a function especially suitable to rendering human action explicable. In general, he defends history against social science. E. E. Kraehe

1015. Grzybowski, Konstanty. UWAGI O PROSPEKCIE II TOMU UNIWERSYTECKIEGO PODRĘCZNIKA HISTORII POLSKI 1764-1864 [Observations on the draft of the second volume of the university textbook of Polish history 1764-1864]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 201-207. A critique of the periodization used in the textbook and its treatment of Polish history. Also analyzes the history of the Polish peasantry, primarily in the nineteenth century. A. F. Dygnas

1016. Heaton, Herbert (Univ. of Minnesota). CLIO'S NEW OVERALLS. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1954 20(4): 467-477. Reviews the achievements of economic history since its emergence as a recognizable discipline (in the 1870's), its role in reappraising the facts of history and its tasks in the future. H A Staff

1017. Klenk, Friedrich G. DIE KRISE GESCHICHTLICHER ERKENNTNIS [The crisis of historical insight]. Stimmen der Zeit 1954 155(3): 168-177. Examines the problems which faced nineteenth-century historiography, to establish historical truth within the scope of subjective moral and ethical interpretations. These attempts resulted in an increasing interdependence between history and philosophy, which future historiography should maintain and intensify. The establishment of historical truth possessing moral validity is possible only when each generation can re-create the scene of its inquiry of the past to an extent that historical personages emerge as concrete human beings acting upon and influenced by their environment. History and philosophy must jointly study the moral and ethical motivations of human activity.

R. Mueller

1018. Lautemann, Wolfgang. GESCHICHTE AN DER SCHULE UND AN DER UNIVERSITÄT [History at school and at the university]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(12): 729-736. Reflections on the question of reforming the teaching of history in German schools. In presenting the development of European thought, history can contribute an essential element to general education (Bildung), the ultimate aim of the school. Only close and permanent contact with the development of historical research at the university enables the teacher to promote the spirit of academic work, and thus to guide the future study of his most talented students.

G. A. Ritter

1019. Meier-Welcker, Hans. ÜBER DIE KRIEGSGESCHICHTE ALS WISSENSCHAFT UND LEHRE [Concerning military history as a science and subject for instruction]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(1): 1-8. Discusses the study of the history of war from the viewpoint of the soldier seeking lessons for practical application and of the scholar seeking historical truth. Analyzes the nature of history (citing Burckhardt, Spranger, Heimpel) and of the history of war (citing Reinhardt, Schlieffen, Moltke) and shows their interrelationship. The author analyzes the problems in writing military history and emphasizes the necessity of training in historical method for the production of scholarly works on the subject. H. M. Adams

1020. Sobociński, Władysław. UWAGI O PROSPEKCIE II TOMU UNIWERSYTECKIEGO PODRĘCZNIKA HISTORII POLSKI 1764-1864 [Observations on the draft of the second volume of the university textbook of Polish history 1764-1864]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 208-217. This is the first textbook on the history of Poland using a correct periodization. It applies Stalin's concept that the proper subject of history is the growth of society. The article also discusses the history of the Polish peasantry.

A. F. Dygnas

1021. Tolstov, S. P. ZADACHI SOVETSKOI ETNOGRAFI [The tasks of Soviet ethnography]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 160-163. Discusses the contributions ethnography can make to history. It is particularly valuable in preparing material for a history of Soviet society (by studying kolkhoz mores, for instance); it can also help a great deal in elucidating the history of the formation of nationalities. Reference is made to recent works and research projects in progress.

M. Raeff

1022. Unsigned. TVORCHESKI PRIMENIAT' MARKSISTSKO-LENINSKUIU EKONOMICHESKUIU TEORIIU V ISTORICHESKIKH ISSLEDOVANIIAKH [Apply creatively Marxist-Leninist economic theory in historical research]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 3-10. Urges the application of the economic theory of Marxism-Leninism as summarized and stated in the newly published textbook, Politicheskaiia Ekonomii (Political Economy), based on Stalin's Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR. Historical research should be guided by the problems raised by economic theory and also serve to illustrate the workings of economic laws in concrete instances.

M. Raeff

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 1096, 1219, 1230, 1236, 1252, 1310, 1420, 1502, 1530, 1628

1023. Corbett, James A. (Univ. of Notre Dame). FRANCE AND GERMANY AGREE - ON THE PAST. Historical Bulletin 1955 33(3): 149-166. Efforts to reconcile conflicting interpretations of Franco-German relations date to a meeting of historians from both nations in 1937. This and subsequent meetings have thus far resulted in agreement that the historiography of both countries should emphasize the following interpretations: a) the general helplessness of the sovereign nations in 1914; b) the aggressiveness of the policies of the French kings prior to 1789; c) the long periods of peace between France and Germany, and the existence of peace movements in both countries; and d) Alsace's affinity to France. Agreement was also reached on a number of controversial topics relating to policies of Napoleon III and Bismarck, actions by the French and German foreign offices up to 1914, and a miscellany of lesser events in both countries between the First World War and 1933. R. Mueller

1024. Duveau, Georges. NÉCROLOGIE: EDOUARD DOLLÉANS [Obituary of Edouard Dolléans]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1954 1(4): 322-323. A warm tribute to the personal qualities and scholarly contribution of the late French economic and social historian who devoted his life to the study of various aspects of the labor movement. D. L. Dowd

1025. Giguère, Georges-Émile, S.J. (Collège Sainte-Marie, Montréal). SOUS LES AUSPICES DU GOUVERNEMENT [Under the auspices of the government]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1954 8(3): 359-379. Preliminary chapter of an

unpublished thesis, based on published and unpublished sources. Relates the circumstances surrounding the re-edition in 1858 of Les Relations des Jésuites de la Nouvelle-France originally published between 1632 and 1672 by the Jesuits of Canada. The project was started through private initiative but was made financially possible only by means of government subsidy. The circumstances surrounding the re-edition of these important historic documents, of which the existing volumes in Canada had been destroyed during the fire in Quebec (1854), testifies to the growing interest which Canada was beginning to take in its historiography. H. A. Staff

1026. Handlin, Oscar (Harvard Univ.). THE HISTORY IN MEN'S LIVES. Virginia Quarterly Review 1954 30(4): 534-541. Discusses biography as a problem in historiography. Describes the schools of biographical writing as corresponding to what the historical profession, at a given period, considers to be the role of the individual in history. Observes that the schools of "psychologizing" and "debunking" biography have given way to the older form of the "Life and Times," which in its turn is subjected to critical analysis. Suggests a new approach to biography. The main preoccupation of the writer should not be "the complete man or the complete society, but the points at which the two interact." J. L. B. Atkinson

1027. Labuda, Gerard (Polish Academy of Science, Historical Institute). HISTORYCY DZIEJÓW POMORZA WOBEC NOWYCH ZADAŃ [Historians of Pomerania facing new tasks]. Nauka Polska 1954 2(3): 136-156.

Short review of the historical writing done in Pomerania and a detailed account of papers prepared for reading at the session of the Polish Academy of Science on 25-28 October 1954 in Gdańsk.

A. F. Dygnas

1028. Ludat, Herbert (Münster). POLITIK OCH HISTORISKT TÄNKANDE AV IDAG I ÖSTRA MELLANEUROPA [Politics and historical thought today in the Eastern part of Central Europe]. Svensk Tidskrift 1954 41(6): 267-277. An analysis of the new orientation of the Soviet conception of history which has placed increasing emphasis since the 1930's on nationalism. Historical writing in the Soviet Union today is interpreted as a pioneer development in a social-economic process of the Slavic world in contrast to that of the Greco-Roman-Christian tradition. The history of countries in the Soviet sphere of influence, particularly Poland, is included as a part of Russian history and is seen exclusively from the Russian point of view.

Ingeborg Luyken

1029. Matsek, I. O SOVREMENNOM SOSTOIANII CHEKHOSLOVATSKOI ISTORICHESKOI NAUKI [The contemporary state of Czechoslovak historical science]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 177-179. Brief survey of work in progress in Czechoslovakia. Cites the results and by-products of the preparation of a three-volume history of Czechoslovakia. Points out the role of collaboration with other Soviet and progressive historians and sketches the plans made for celebrating the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. M. Raeff

1030. McDougall, D. J. (Univ. of Toronto). OLIVER CROMWELL AND HIS BIOGRAPHERS. Historical Bulletin 1955 33(3): 131-148. Cromwell's biographers during the last twenty-five years noticeably lack the admiration evident in the classical panegyrics of Carlyle and Gardiner, and their students. Whig nineteenth-century historians lauded the progressive and enlightened features of Cromwell's regime. Their twentieth-century successors--more familiar with dictatorship--tend increasingly to criticize his rule and to hail its defeat by a government which was less efficient but more responsive to the habits and instincts of the English people.

R. Mueller

1031. McKay, Donald C. STORICI AMERICANI SUL RISORGIMENTO [American historians on the Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41 (2/3): 404-411. Mentions especially William Roscoe Thayer's L'Aurora della Indipendenza Italiana (Boston, 1893) and The Life and Times of Cavour (Boston, 1911); also R. M. Johnston, Henry Nelson Gay and Kent Roberts Greenfield. The author regrets the lack of interest in modern Italian history among American students today. According to a list of American doctoral dissertations in history published in 1952 six were written on Italy, compared with 27 on Germany and 91 on France. W. E. Heydendorff

1032. Messerschmid, F. DAS 19. JAHRHUNDERT. ZU FRANZ SCHNABELS GESCHICHTSWERK [The Nineteenth Century. Reflections on Franz Schnabel's history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5 (11): 677-684. Highly favorable review of Schnabel's Deutsche Geschichte im 19. Jahrhundert

(Freiburg i.B.: Verlag Herder, 1948-51). Ranks it with other attempts of important philosophers, theologians and sociologists to understand the precarious nature of modern life. G. A. Ritter

1033. Moor, Dean (Student, Santa Barbara College, California). THE PAXTON BOYS: PARKMAN'S FRONTIER HYPOTHESIS. Mid-America 1954 36(4): 211-219. Recounts and analyzes an incident described in Francis Parkman's History of the Conspiracy of the Pontiac (1851), and suggests that Parkman anticipated many of the ideas of Frederick Jackson Turner. Particular emphasis is placed upon Parkman's recognition that American development was an evolutionary process in which the environmental influences of the frontier played an important role.

R. F. Campbell

1034. Nowell, Charles E. (Univ. of Illinois). HENRY VIGNAUD--LOUISIANA HISTORIAN. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(1): 1-25. Henry Vignaud, 1830-1922, born in Louisiana of French ancestry, went to France during the Civil War and spent the remainder of his life there as a diplomat and historian. He studied and wrote widely on the subject of Christopher Columbus, and introduced a theory that Columbus knew of the Americas before sailing and was trying to reach them rather than Asia. Despite Vignaud's efforts over a quarter-century, his views on Columbus were never widely accepted. However, the author feels that his research did stimulate a rebirth of interest in Columbus and his era. E. D. Johnson

1035. Procacci, Giuliano. DAL FEUDALISMO AL CAPITALISMO: UNA DISCUSSIONE STORICA [From Feudalism to Capitalism: an historical discussion]. Società 1955 11(1): 123-138. An historiographical article about the conceptions of various historians, including M. Dobb (England); H. K. Takahashi (Japan); F. J. Polianskii; Paul Sweezy, and R. H. Hill, concerning Europe's transition from Feudalism to Capitalism. A. F. Rolle

1036. Procacci, Giuliano. RIVOLUZIONE AMERICANA E STORIOGRAFIA ITALIANA [The American Revolution and Italian historiography]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 565-571. Italian historiography of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, influenced by French publications, passed a variety of judgments on the American Revolution. Some interpreted it as an internal struggle between England and her American colonies, resulting in an organization of states similar to that of antiquity (Carlo Botta Storia della guerra di indipendenza degli Stati Uniti d'America, Florence: reprinted, 1857). Others regarded the Revolution as progress on the road towards democratization (e.g., G. Compagnoni Storia dell'America in continuazione del compendio della Storia universale del Sig. Conte di Ségur, Milano, 1821-23). W. E. Heydendorff

1037. Saint-Martin, Louis-Ph. L'HISTOIRE DU CANADA DE F.-X. GARNEAU ET LA CRITIQUE [F.-X. Garneau's history of Canada and its criticism]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1954 8(3): 380-394. Based on contemporary books and journals. Examines the contemporary criticisms of François-Xavier Garneau's Histoire du Canada

depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours (Quebec, 1845). Garneau was severely criticized for doctrinaire liberalism and an anti-Catholic attitude. As a result, he submitted the last edition of his history to the ecclesiastic authorities for revision. The author of the article poses the question whether this action testified to a genuine change of attitude, or whether it was dictated solely by opportunistic reasons. He concludes that this question awaits to be clarified but that meanwhile Garneau deserves to keep the title of national historian which was accorded him by his contemporaries. H A Staff

1038. Spekke, Arnolds (Washington, D. C.). HISTORIOGRAFIJU KARI [Conflicts of historiographies]. Cela Zimes 1954 (21): 363-378. Investigates new problems in historiography, such as the conflict between established historiography based on efforts and interpretations of the historians of large states and the rising, often-neglected historiography of small nations. The article is richly illustrated with examples from Albanian, Armenian, Celtic, Latvian, Lithuanian, Irish, Georgian and Greek history. E. Andersons

1039. Unsigned. VELIKII PRODOLZHATEL' DELA LENINA [The great continuator of the work of Lenin].

Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 3-10. An editorial in commemoration of the 75th birthday of Stalin. Stalin was the pupil and faithful follower of Lenin. His elaborations of Marxist theory--based on Lenin's interpretations--have received full recognition by the party and guided its work. The following contributions of Stalin are of particular significance for the historian: his stress on the role of the toiling masses as makers of history and his characterization of the history of Russia and of the Communist Party. These contributions have permitted the development of a Marxist-Leninist historiography in Russia. M. Raëff

1040. Wassermann, Felix M. (Salina, Kansas). DIE WARNUNG DES THUKYDIDES [The warning of Thucydides]. Neues Abendland 1955 10(5): 267-279. In recent times there has been a good deal of interest in the ideas put forward by Thucydides in his history of the Peloponnesian War. Certain parallels with twentieth-century developments are evident, especially in regard to the role of power as the essential factor in civil and international affairs as well as the dangers inherent in the exercise of such power. Thucydides' extraordinary insight into the political strengths and weaknesses of the Athenian government is emphasized. C. R. Spurgin

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

1041. Anderle, Othmar F. "PANORAMIC APPROACH." Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1955 8(1): 49-56. Summarizes Toynbee's ideas as expressed in A Study of History. Toynbee is attempting to strike a balance between exact specialized research and a new "panoramic approach" or "synoptic view." He proposes a new methodology which uses comparative historical experience to study such intelligible fields as primitive societies, civilizations, universal churches and higher religions. As a cultural morphologist and despite his well-tried empirical method, Toynbee can be considered a transcendentalist. His view of higher religions is colored by a Christian faith and transcends the sphere of rational science into the field of metaphysical speculation. H A Staff

1042. Barker, Sir Ernest (Formerly at Univ. of Cambridge). DR. TOYNBEE'S STUDY OF HISTORY. A REVIEW. International Affairs 1955 31(1): 5-16. Toynbee's great gifts of memory, learning, insatiable curiosity and knowledge are cited, but the argument offered emphasizes that he is recurrently swept off balance by his subjectivity. Toynbee's twenty-one or twenty-three civilizations are nebulous. Men compose nations--all are human and must be studied in terms of their earthly relationships. In ignoring the particulars for the universals, Toynbee's view of history becomes unreal. The world needs both particulars and universals for continued existence. If concord or homonoia is going to be achieved by humanity, it must be built upon the base of the existing institutions of man--the national state, national church and the traditions and sentiments which they embody. S. L. Speronis

1043. Diaz, Furio. DELLO "SPIRITO DE CORPO" [On the "esprit de corps"]. Società 1954 10(3): 431-450. Traces the conceptions of esprit de corps and elite identification from the Enlightenment to Marxism and Communism in the works of the most important political theorists. Marxism-Leninism created the prerequisites for overcoming thinking in terms of classes and corps. H A Staff

1044. Freyer, Hans. DIE VOLLENDBARKEIT DER GESCHICHTE [The perfectibility of history]. Merkur 1955 9(2): 101-114. Utopianism was the first form in which the historical process was conceived as being capable of achieving perfection. The Utopia was based on the faith that laws have the power to transform mankind. A large section of modern philosophers of history regard the unification of the world as the final aim of history. This is a secularization of the Christian theology of history. The second secularization came about through Marx. He believed that history started with the revolution and that the history of the future would not merely happen but would be planned and made by mankind. This is essentially also the belief of those who today fight for progress--the magic word of the age. The vision of a perfected and centrally-managed world appears on the horizon but it more nearly resembles hell than the paradise envisaged by the Utopians. H A Staff

1045. Friedrich, Carl J. (Harvard Univ.). RELIGION AND HISTORY. Confluence 1955 4(1): 105-115. Examines the interrelation between the Judaeo-Christian tradition and Occidental history

from the perspective of political philosophy. The author reviews especially how Montesquieu, Condorcet, Kant and Hegel in turn have dealt with this reciprocal relationship. He concludes that, owing to the decline of Europe's imperial tradition and the weakening of its intellectual hold over the world, this mutuality of its history and religious tradition should aid Europe in reviewing its position as the former "hub of the universe," in finding identification with its past and present and in rediscovering its own unity. R. Mueller

1046. Grabowsky, Adolf (Marburg and Basel). AUFSTIEG DER POLITISCHEN THEORIE [Rise of political theory]. Monat 1954 7(73): 88-92. Disagrees with Alfred Cobban's thesis that political theory has retrogressed since 1800 [see 111]. Rather, the author asserts, political theory has expanded and matured greatly during this period. In addition to sociology and psychology, the author stresses the importance of the growth of a philosophy and theory of history, which has greatly influenced political theory since Hegel. A broader and more general historical outlook has developed, with the result that modern political theory tends to conform more closely to historical and scientific reality than did the theory of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. C. R. Spurgin

1047. Hales, E. E. Y. ARNOLD TOYNBEE'S STUDY OF HISTORY. History Today 1955 5(4): 236-243 and (5): 317-323. A brief exposition of Toynbee's theory and some analytical comments on it. Emphasis is placed on the increased religious orientation of the second set of volumes (VII-X) and Toynbee's growing acceptance of the unity of the entire world (especially on technological grounds) under the probably future domination of western Christian civilization. However, Toynbee insists that this domination must not be achieved by force since Christianity has no unique claim to truth. This exposes him to attack by more orthodox Christians, as well as to a charge of inconsistency by the author, who also joins other critics in the opinion that Toynbee claims scientific validity for judgments based on insufficient evidence. Toynbee's distrust of "renaissances" (both Hellenic and Roman) is described as curious in a classical scholar. It is suggested that the value of Toynbee's work lies less in its general theory of history than in the treatment of historical particulars. However, if some interpretation of history in general is desired, Toynbee's "has the advantage over all others" in that "it surveys the entire field more widely than it has ever before been surveyed." W. M. Simon

1048. Hannak, Jacques. MARX UND DER DEMOKRATISCHE SOZIALISMUS. DAS FUNDAMENT BLEIBT BESTEHEN [Marx and democratic Socialism. The foundations remain]. Forum 1955 2(13): 94-95. Marxism represents a living force. Whoever seriously engages in historical research does so under the aegis of the Marxist school. The day of Marxism is yet to come. O. Stenzl

1049. Hudson, G. F. TOYNBEE VERSUS GIBBON. Twentieth Century 1954 156(933): 403-412. A gulf separates Gibbon and Toynbee in their attitudes

toward Western civilization. Toynbee's description of modern Western man as godless leads him to "mini-mize to the point of denying the difference between free and totalitarian systems in the contemporary world." Were Gibbon alive he would unquestionably be on the side of the free world since he "regarded the preservation of Western civilization as an end most strongly to be desired." Toynbee is on the side of "hell's angels," but Gibbon, true to the views of 1781, with certain necessary modifications, "is on the side of heaven's." R. E. Planck

1050. Kautsky, Benedikt. PROBLEME DES MARXISMUS [Problems of Marxism]. Zukunft 1955 (1): 14-20. Attempts to clarify Marx's position on bourgeois economic doctrines and to deny their affinity with Ricardian theories, particularly with that of surplus value. The author also discusses Marx's cyclical theories with reference to nineteenth-century depressions and criticizes Bernstein's revisionism on the basis of a new Book by Peter Gay, The Dilemma of Democratic Socialism: Eduard Bernstein's Challenge to Marx (New York: 1952). R. Mueller

1051. Knoll, August Maria. MARX VON HALBRECHTS UND HALBLINKS. MARXISMUS - METHODE ODER ZIEL? [Marx from half-right and half-left. Marxism -- method or end?] Forum 1955 2(17): 177-178. Marx did not realize that the society he envisaged necessitated political dictatorship not only as a transitory stage but as a lasting condition. Thus a new bureaucratic class of society arose in the Bolshevik state. Marxism represents "progress" into the Middle Ages. O. Stenzl

1052. Mouravief, Boris. L'HISTOIRE A-T-ELLE UN SENS? LA DOCTRINE DE DANILEVSKY ET SON DÉVELOPPEMENT POSSIBLE [Does history have meaning? The doctrine of Danilevsky and its possible development]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1954 4(4): 449-477. States the main points of Danilevsky's theory of history, the role of this theory in historical science and its major shortcomings. Danilevsky's theory permits the transformation of history from a mass of facts without cohesion into a logical system which clarifies the meaning of the historic process. Furthermore, Danilevsky's theory offers the possibility of making predictions for the future based on the study of scientifically established trends. Historical science today should continue on the path traced by Danilevsky and complement his methods and apply them particularly to the task of comprehending and correctly evaluating contemporary events. In this way the science of history would assume a new task: to understand the present in its organic relation with the past in order to make scientific projection of trends into the future possible. H A Staff

1053. Neill, Thomas P. (Saint Louis Univ.). JUAN DONOSO CORTÉS: HISTORY AND "PROPHECY." Catholic Historical Review 1955 40(4): 385-410. A discussion of Donoso Cortés' (1809-53) interpretation of history. He belonged to the conservative wing of Catholic thought and was important for a penetrating criticism of liberalism and socialism of his time. Revealing the shortcomings of both liberalism and socialism, he pointed out that the ulti-

mate basis of civilization is religion. On the basis of his study and interpretation of history he predicted an unhappy future for European civilization. Based on Donoso Cortés' works and published sources. H A Staff

1054. Pearson, John G. THE ARISTOCRATIC VIEW OF STATESMANSHIP. New Republic 1955 132(16): 18-20. Analyzes Walter Bagehot's political philosophy. Bagehot (1826-77), a timid realist, applied Darwinian selection to politics and concluded that a stable society was more important than political freedom. Nevertheless, he placed civil above military virtues. I. C. Nichols, Jr.

1055. Pennetta, Ercole. DONOSO CORTÉS, LE SUE DOTTRINE E GLI AVVENIMENTI RISORGIMENTALI ITALIANI [Donoso Cortés, his doctrines and the events of the Italian Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 542-549. Examines the ideas and teachings of the Spanish diplomat and philosopher, Donoso Cortés, on the basis of his major works. Donoso Cortés has been branded as a reactionary but this judgment may have to be revised. He hoped for a new order based on the association of Pius IX with the Italian cause. The flight of the Pope and his restoration in Rome by force of arms disappointed him. W. E. Heydendorff

1056. Rotenstreich, Nathan (Hebrew Univ.). WEISS'S HISTORIOLOGICAL ARGUMENT FOR THE EXISTENCE OF GOD. Review of Metaphysics 1955 8(3): 520-525. States that the article by Paul Weiss [see 1064] offers explicitly an argument for the existence of God but implicitly a new view of the nature of history, namely, that historical continuity must be rooted in God. Against this, the author argues that since there can be possibility without realization, consciousness of historical continuity is immanent in man. Imperfect realization of possibility is revealed by history itself; hence, God is not necessary to historical continuity. E. E. Kraehe

1057. Seiffert, Helmut. ZUM PROBLEM DES HISTORISMUS - DARGESTELLT AN DER MUSIK [On the problem of historicism - illustrated by music]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(10): 577-582. Based on studies on the history of music. Four different conceptions are commonly covered by the expression "historicism" in music. Three of them, correctly called classicism, antiquarianism and the conscious decision in favor of old music, are an inadmissible extension of the meaning of the word. Real historicism contains the two elements of relativism and of orientation to the present. G. A. Ritter

1058. Taylor, A. J. P. DIE MASSE ALS SCHRECKGESPENST. ZUR NEUAUFLAGE VON TOCQUEVILLES "DÉMOCRATIE EN AMÉRIQUE" [The mass as a specter. On the new edition of Tocqueville's Démocratie en Amérique]. Monat 1954 7(73): 66-68. The continued popularity of Tocqueville's works is due in part to his extremely readable style, and in part to his preoccupation with the problem of the individual in a democratic society. Tocqueville foresaw the triumph of democracy, but feared it and wanted to limit its impact on the nineteenth cen-

tury class society. His views on the "majority" are compared with Marx's views on the mission and destiny of the proletariat. C. R. Spurgin

1059. Tejada, Francisco Elias de. "REVOLUTION" UND "TRADITION" ["Revolution" and "tradition"]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(11): 675-680. The concept "revolution" entered the political vocabulary around 1600. Since 1789, European thought has been trying to give a positive connotation to this word which stands for a radical change of an existing political order. This was particularly true of the Neo-Hegelians and the totalitarian philosophers of the twentieth century. The traditionalist and typically Spanish conception, based on the belief in a universal Christian order, views every revolution as a misfortune and a senseless evil. H A Staff

1060. Toynbee, Arnold J. (Univ. of London). A STUDY OF HISTORY: WHAT I AM TRYING TO DO. International Affairs 1955 31(1): 1-4. The point is made that a historian must approach his field with a universal outlook. History can no longer be taught in terms of the middle-class Europe of the period 1683-1914. The historian must avail himself of the new sciences, such as psychology, to avoid becoming superficial. The annihilation of distance has brought closer the idea of one world. This has affected the position of Christianity, Judaism and Islam in that all of them have much to learn from Buddhism and Hinduism which are not exclusive religions. S. L. Speronis

1061. Toynbee, Arnold J. MENSCH UND GESCHICHTE [Man and history]. Monat 1954 7(73): 15-19. An essay dealing with the general problems of history, such as the definition of the term "history," the role of the historian in society, the inevitability of subjective historical writing (due to the historian's inability to separate himself from his environment and the stream of time), and the enduring qualities of the human spirit. C. R. Spurgin

1062. [Toynbee, Arnold J.]. TOYNBEE ANSWERS TEN BASIC QUESTIONS. New York Times Magazine 1955 20 February: 9, 45, 47. Toynbee expresses optimism about the future of Western civilization, denies that history repeats itself in any deterministic manner and suggests that in contrast with other epochs, "our present period is in some sense unique." Defines "true religion" in terms applicable to religions of both Indian and Palestinian origin and argues that a religious revival in the West is necessary to meet the challenge of totalitarianism. Compares Russian communism with Roman imperialism and denies that it is "the wave of the future." Argues that if we keep the peace through co-existence our greatest problems will be limiting the world's population and reviving religion. R. F. Campbell

1063. Wandruszka, Adam. MARX VON HALBRECHTS UND HALBLINKS. MARXISMUS: RELIGION ODER WISSENSCHAFT? [Marx from half-right and half-left. Marxism: religion or science?] Forum 1955 2(17): 175-176. Marxism pretends to be a religion and a science; this is its weakness and its strength. Since the First World War the vitality of the substitute re-

igions has decreased. The strength of Marxism as Weltanschauung is steadily on the decline.

O. Stenzl

1064. Weiss, Paul (Yale Univ.). GUILT, GOD, AND PERFECTION. Review of Metaphysics 1954 8(1): 30-48, and (2): 246-263. Offers an argument based on history for the existence of God. Existence is continuous because it points to full reality but episodic because it is only the partial realization of possibility. God is the bridge that makes history a single story rather than a series of disconnected epochs. "God is needed in order to make the work of different men at different times into the work

of mankind in history....." E. E. Kraehe
See also: 1056

1065. Yourcenar, Marguerite. DER SCHRIFTSTELLER VOR DER GESCHICHTE [The author and history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5 (11): 641-652. A speech delivered on 18 May 1954 at the Calw Academy by the author of a recently published novel on the emperor Hadrian. Analyzes the attitude towards history taken up by authors, poets and novelists. Through the study of history, modern writers should aim for a new humanism. In trying to understand the past, they will achieve a more thorough understanding of themselves and mankind. G. A. Ritter

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 1413, 1480, 1481, 1483, 1485

1066. Baa, Enid M. THE PRESERVATION OF THE SEPHARDIC RECORDS OF THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1954 44(2): 114-119. St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands has had Jewish (Sephardic) settlers since earliest days. During the past three years, efforts have been made to preserve the Synagogue records which cover births, deaths, and marriages since 1786, 1792, and 1841 respectively. Some of the outstanding sons of this Sephardic community were Gabriel Milan, Governor of St. Thomas, 1684-86; Judah P. Benjamin of Southern Confederacy fame; Camille Pissarro, "father of French Impressionism"; Morris Fidanque de Castro, Governor of the Virgin Islands, 1950-54. F. Rosenthal

1067. Brooks, Philip C. (Federal Records Center, San Francisco). ARCHIVAL HERITAGE MEETS MODERN RECORDS IN PANAMA. American Archivist 1955 18(2): 151-159. Describes methods employed and results achieved by the recent Panama archival technical assistance program (for training and consultant-ship). The author also surveys the contents and compilation methods of the Panamanian National Archives Bureau and efforts by the Panamanian government to continue and improve its archival program. R. Mueller

1068. Cosemans, A. (Archives générales du Royaume). LES ARCHIVES GÉNÉRALES DU ROYAUME AU POINT DE VUE DE LA DOCUMENTATION HISTORIQUE COLONIALE [The general archives of the kingdom from the point of view of colonial history documentation]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(2): 652-666. Summarily describes the organization of these archives and mentions certain public men whose papers are missing. Notable items in the list of dossiers relevant to colonial history include: 1) correspondence of Jesuit missionaries in Asia, America, and Africa (ca. 1600-1750); 2) six letters of Stanley; 3) papers of E. van Eetvelde (1884-1910), E. Banning (ca. 1850-1900), F. Schollaert (d. 1917), G. Helleputte (d. 1925), J. van den Heuvel (d. 1926), H. Jasper (d. 1939), and Em. de Borchgrave (d. 1917). R. C. Hayes

1069. Crittenden, Christopher (North Carolina Department of Archives and History). THE NORTH CAROLINA RECORD CENTER. American Archivist 1955 18(1): 53-57. Describes the equipment, policy and programs of this record center. H A Staff

1070. Crone, G. R. THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Geographical Journal 1955 121(1): 27-32. From its foundation in 1830, the library has grown to 90,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets and offprints. There is a subject index of the collection. H. D. Jordan

1071. Devroey, E. J. (Secrétaire Général, Institut Royal Colonial Belge). RAPPORT GÉNÉRAL D'ACTIVITÉ 1929-1954 [General report on activities, 1929-1954]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(4): 1264-1279. Report in French and Flemish of the activities, organs and publications of the Institute, with a brief sketch of its history. R. C. Hayes

1072. Fishbein, Meyer H. (National Archives). RECORDS MANAGEMENT IN THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS. American Archivist 1955 18(2): 161-167. Describes record management techniques used by the United States Bureau of Corporations and similar earlier agencies from the colonial period until the nineteen-thirties. Based chiefly on National Archives records. R. Mueller

1073. Leland, Waldo Gifford (Director Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies). THE CREATION OF THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY: A PERSONAL NARRATIVE. American Archivist 1955 18(1): 11-29. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Roosevelt Library describes the planning and organization of this library after President Roosevelt announced his intention (in 1938) to present to the USA his accumulation of correspondence, documents, books and objects of historic interest. H A Staff

1074. Lloyd, David B. (Director, Harry S. Truman Library). THE HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY. American Archivist 1955 18(2): 99-110. Discusses prob-

lems relevant to the ownership, disposition, preservation and public release of the papers and mementos of former presidents. Concludes that the Federal Records Act of 1950 (providing for presidential libraries under National Archives administration) best satisfies the need of living ex-presidents to protect confidences, and at the same time makes the material readily accessible to qualified scholars and provides modern classification, filing, display and storage techniques for handling these records. H A Staff

1075. Luwel, M. (Chef de la Section d'Histoire du Musée royal du Congo belge). INVENTAIRE DES ARCHIVES HISTORIQUES DU MUSÉE ROYAL DU CONGO BELGE À Tervuren [Inventory of the historical archives of the Royal Museum of the Belgian Congo at Tervuren]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(2): 799-821. Brief descriptive list of documents collected for the Congo Exposition at Tervuren in 1897 and additions thereto. These comprise reports, maps, sketches, journals, travelogues, geological and meteorological observations, and official and unofficial letters, including correspondence between Stanley and Callewaert and between Leopold II and Sir Francis de Winton. Deals mainly with the era of Leopold II, but also lists material as recent as 1944.

R. C. Hayes

1076. Martínez Ferrando, J. E. LOS ARCHIVOS BOFARULL [The Bofarull Archives]. Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos 1954 60(1): 289-302. Speech held in memory of the transfer one hundred years ago of the Crown Archives of Aragon into the palace of the Viceroy of Catalonia. Describes the services rendered by several generations of the Bofarull family for the preservation of these archives. Ingeborg Luyken

1077. Preisendanz, Karl. ALTE VERSUCHE ZUR WIEDERGEWINNUNG DER BIBLIOTHECA PALATINA [Old attempts for the return of the Bibliotheca Palatina]. Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher 1954: 90-115. After the conquest of Heidelberg, the Bavarian duke made a gift of the Bibliotheca Palatina to the Vatican (1623). On the basis of extensive documentary evidence, the various attempts (until 1888) to have this library returned are described. In 1815, a part of the ancient manuscripts was returned, in 1816 the Pope agreed to the return of manuscripts of German origin. In 1888, the Heidelberg manuscript of minnesongs which Napoleon had taken to Paris from Rome was returned to Heidelberg.

H A Staff

1078. Rahill, Peter J. (Mount Providence, Normandy, Mo.) AN EPISCOPAL CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY. Mid-America 1955 37(1): 48-55. A description of the work of the Most Reverend Laurence J. Fitz-Simon, D.D., present Bishop of Amarillo, Texas, in collecting the records of the Catholic Church in Texas. Includes a survey of the archival materials now assembled at Amarillo. F. Campbell

1079. Roth, C. AN EPISODE IN THE HISTORY OF THE OPPENHEIMER COLLECTION. Bodleian Library Record 1954 5(2): 104-108. Prints documents of 1807 relating to the Hebrew manuscripts and books collected by David Oppenheimer (1664-1736), chief

Rabbi of Moravia, and later of Bohemia. They were offered for sale to Napoleon's Great Sanhedrin of Jews of the French Empire. The collection was ultimately acquired by the Bodleian Library in 1829. P. H. Hardacre

1080. Rothwell, C. Easton (Hoover Institute and Library). RESOURCES AND RESEARCH IN THE HOOVER INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY. American Archivist 1955 18(2): 141-150. Gives a general survey of the various collections at the Hoover Library, the research projects in progress at the Hoover Institute and possibilities for other research. The Hoover collections have been extended to cover important fields in Asian, especially Chinese history, but the library is still more important for European history since 1914. A paper read at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, December 1953. H A Staff

1081. Sabbe, Étienne (Archives de l'État, Anvers). THE SAFEKEEPING OF BUSINESS RECORDS IN EUROPE. American Archivist 1955 18(1): 31-45. Germany took the lead in the collection and preservation of business archives in 1906. Switzerland, Holland and, after World War I, France, Belgium, England and Austria followed this example. The author describes the major efforts for the establishment of business archives undertaken in these countries and some of their most important business archives. Based primarily on contemporary periodicals. H A Staff

1082. Silberner, Edmund. LIBRARIES IN ISRAEL. Middle Eastern Affairs 1955 6(3): 78-83. Lists the most important scientific and research libraries and archives with a brief historical background and description of contents. Also mentions the most important bibliographical publications.

H A Staff

1083. Smets, M. G. (Institut Royal Colonial Belge). DISCOURS [Speech (of the Director of the Section on moral and political sciences)]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(4): 1280-1292. Historical summary of work done in one of the three sections of the Institute. Until World War I the major interest of this section was in ethnography, pursued since 1899 by the ethnographic section of the Musée du Congo at Tervuren. Since about 1904, the Société Belge de Sociologie and the Bureau International d'Ethnographie, whose publications are supplemented by reports of the Congo Free State's Commission pour la Protection des Indigènes (from about 1896), and of the Institut Colonial International (from about 1894) have also joined in this effort. Publications are listed and the social study centers established by the provinces of the Congo are also noted. R. C. Hayes

1084. Unsigned. INSTITUT ISTORII VENGERSKOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA [Institute for the history of the Hungarian labor movement]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 179-180. These articles give a brief survey of the work done and the projects in progress at the Institute for the History of the Hungarian Labor Movement which was organized in 1948 and attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Hungary. M. Raeff

1085. Wickberg, Edgar B. (Graduate student, Univ. of California, Berkeley). SPANISH RECORDS IN THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(1): 77-89. Based on a survey conducted in 1952-53 during which sixty 100-foot rolls of microfilm were taken for deposit in the University of California (Berkeley) Library. The Philippine National Archives have suffered many vicissitudes, but at present they still hold some 25-30 million pages of material covering the Spanish period in the islands. The material covers this entire period, 1565-1898, but in quantity is heavily concentrated on the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A short survey of some of the more important classifications covering all phases of Spanish rule is given. R. B. McCornack

1086. Ynsfran, Pablo Max. CATOLOGO DEL ARCHIVO DE DON LUCAS ALAMAN QUE SE CONSERVA EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE TEXAS, AUSTIN [Catalogue of the archive of Lucas Alaman preserved in the University of Texas, Austin]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4(2): 281-316 and (3): 431-476. Catalogues the valuable collection of documents belonging to the personal archive of Lucas Alaman, Mexican statesman and historian. This contains not only papers concerned with Alaman's active public life but also a great many papers covering the span of Mexican history, which are catalogued chronologically from 1598 to 1859. An alphabetical index covering the entire archive is included. R. B. McCornack

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

1087. Aron, Raymond (École Nationale d'Administration, Paris). ON TREASON. Confluence 1954 3(3): 280-294. An analysis of the modern concept of treason which, after 1789, became identified with desertion from a cause or an institution rather than from an individual or from groups. Treason in France during the Second World War frequently resulted from a clash of conflicting loyalties and the changing definition of "country" from concrete (geographical) into ideological terms. The author stresses the need for a new definition of treason which would be disassociated from national and political events. This definition, responding to the need for protection against twentieth-century tyrannies, would be separated from patriotic identifications to such a degree that it could be the ultimate sanctuary for those seeking freedom of conscience. R. Mueller

1088. Camilucci, Marcello. RIVOLUZIONI POLITICHE E RIVOLUZIONI LETTERARIE [Political and literary revolutions]. Civitas 1954 5(9): 72-80. Analyzes the totally different consequences of these two types of upheavals. Political revolution has a destructive influence on literature and art but may eventually produce something new in these fields. Intellectual or artistic activities were sterile after the National Socialist and Fascist upheavals. Communism lacks the freedom of the artist, the essential condition for an artistic renewal. In some instances emigration produced creative work as in the Italian emigration during the Risorgimento and in the German emigration during the Hitler period. W. E. Heydendorff

1089. Fletcher, Joseph (Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.). CHRISTIAN VIEWS ON HUMAN LABOR, 1500-1860. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(1): 93-113. Rejects the Weber-Tawney thesis and concludes that 1) changes in religious teaching followed those in economic practices; 2) Protestantism adapted itself

more readily to changing situations than did Roman Catholicism; and 3) ideas about work underwent greater changes than the working conditions themselves. On the whole, the predominant Christian view of labor supported the contemporary economic structure. E. Oberholzer Jr.

1090. Friedrich, Carl J. (Harvard Univ.). LOYALTY AND AUTHORITY. Confluence 1954 3(3): 307-316. Attempts to distinguish between authoritarian and tyrannical rule and to demonstrate the inter-dependence between freedom and authority. The author defines the latter as the condition in which the "legitimacy of constitutional order" is maintained. Only men wielding power based on authority can interpret the "rational essence" of this constitutional order and thereby safeguard human freedom.

R. Mueller

1091. Grigg, E. R. N. (Kankakee, Illinois). HISTORICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE MENTALLY ILL. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1955 10(1): 58-108. A well-documented study of the literature on tuberculosis in the mentally ill from the earliest mention of a causal relation between the two diseases to the present, and a discussion of twentieth century developments in the treatment of tuberculosis in the mentally ill. H A Staff

1092. Hughes, H. Stuart (Stanford Univ.). THE PROBLEM OF LIMITED COLLABORATION. Confluence 1954 3(2): 172-183. Proceeding from a discussion of changing American and European interpretations of collaboration during the last fifteen years, the author examines the inner conflicts of five prominent collaborators: Papen, Weygand, Graziani, Canaris, and Laval. All possessed integrity, intense patriotism, and were ignorant of many events. Their patriotism invariably triumphed over their sense of justice and their opposition to their regimes. All regarded staying at their posts as a noble sacrifice and emigration as cowardice and egotism. This type of value judgment becomes morally acceptable only when loyalty to one's country overrides ethical or political considerations.

R. Mueller

1093. Jaspers, Karl (Univ. of Basel). THE FIGHT AGAINST TOTALITARIANISM. Confluence 1954 3(3): 251-266. On the basis of the National Socialist rise in Germany, the author demonstrates that totalitarianism, disguised in many forms, is a phenomenon of this age. Only those who can readily recognize and fearlessly combat totalitarianism are immune to it, since it is born of and thrives on fear. R. Mueller

1094. Kautsky, Benedikt. PROBLEME DES MARXISMUS [Problems of Marxism]. Zukunft 1954 (12): 355-360. Refutes the allegedly popular misconception that Marxism is dead. Examining a few recent re-appraisals of Marx, the author concludes that a strong humanistic current ran through his class theories and his theses of economic determinism. Marx and Engels were moralists at first; the emergence of their deterministic concepts of economic and social development, requiring the aid of revolutionary force, reflected a later process of intellectual maturation. R. Mueller

1095. Kautsky, Benedikt. WEM GEHÖRT KARL MARX? EINE KRITIK AN LEOPOLD SCHWARZSCHILD'S MARX-MONOGRAPHIE [To whom does Karl Marx belong? A critique of Leopold Schwarzschild's monograph on Marx]. Forum 1955 2(13): 17-19. Communism today unjustly claims Marx as its originator. Marx's and Engels' significance lies in their having supplied the democratic basis for the modern worker's movement. In order to accomplish this, they had to fight against petit-bourgeois liberalism and the anarchism of the Utopian Socialists. The spiritual father of Lenin is not Marx, but Bakunin.

O. Stenzl

1096. Köhler, Oskar. DER GRIFF NACH DER "WELTGESCHICHTE." ZWEI NEUE UNTERNEHMEN UND DIE IDENTIFIKATION EUROPAS MIT DER WELT [Groping for "World History." Two new undertakings and Europe's identification with the world]. Wort und Wahrheit 1954 9(12): 933-937. An inquiry into the problem of writing world history, arising from the need of identifying segments of occidental history as legitimate fragments of one universal history. The author illustrates his inquiry with two world histories currently in preparation: 1) Historia Mundi - Ein Handbuch der Weltgeschichte by Fritz Kern, William F. Albright, Henri Breuil et al., published by Fritz Valjavec in cooperation with the Institut für Europäische Geschichtsforschung (Mainz and Bern, 1952); and 2) Handbuch der Weltgeschichte ed. by Alexander Randa (Olten and Freiburg i.B.: Otto Walter, 1954). Newly emerging universal patterns of historical identification and increasing evidence of the unity of human events make previously written world histories obsolete. R. Mueller

1097. Kramers, R. P. (Institute of Oriental Studies, Univ. of Hong Kong). OBITUARY: DR. J. J. L. DUYVENDAK. Journal of Oriental Studies 1954 1(2): 371-373. An obituary of the sinologist (1889-1954). H A Staff

1098. Lequien, Edmond. BAKOUNINE ET LE MARXISME [Bakunin and Marxism]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(4): 389-412. The anarchist critique of Marxism, both as doctrine and policy, is drawn primarily from the writings of

Bakunin. Bakunin criticized Marx for his authoritarianism and prophesied that a social order created in accordance with Marxist dogma would merely result in a new form of tyranny.

R. E. Cameron

1099. Mayer, Charles. LES PEUPLES RICHES FACE AUX PEUPLES PAUVRES [The rich nations face-to-face with the poor nations]. Revue Libérale 1954 (8): 1-72. Essentially a plea for the re-examination of economic relations within the French Union. Points to the decline of Europe and the loss of colonial empires. A small Europe should play a role in the modern world analogous to that played by Greece in the ancient world. Africa presents an opportunity to Europe and a great challenge to the white race. The problem is to raise the living standards of the "inferior" races. Colonialism in its old form can no longer be continued. The Belgians have best reconciled the relations of white and black in the Congo. The white farmers are the only true colonizers in Africa. The only policy with promise of success for France is one based on the equality of races and the complete integration of economic relations within the French Union. S. L. Speronis

1100. Mueller, Anton. F. W. J. SCHELLING UND DIE PHILOSOPHIE IN LUZERN--EIN LOKALER BEITRAG ZUM SCHELLING JUBILÄUM 1854-1954 [F. W. J. Schelling and the philosophy of Lucerne--a local contribution to the Schelling anniversary 1854-1954]. Schweizer Rundschau 1954 54(9): 499-503. A eulogy and review of Schelling's philosophy, especially his naturalist philosophy, in commemoration of the centennial of his death. Stresses Schelling's influence on the teaching of philosophy in Switzerland.

R. Mueller

1101. Pratt, R. Cranford (McGill Univ.) THE BENTHAMITE THEORY OF DEMOCRACY. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1955 21(1): 20-29. Bentham's political democracy is inadequate for both the nature of modern democratic society and for its political process. Unlike modern democratic theory, Benthamite democracy does not rest on a fundamental concern for freedom and the development of the individual. Freedom for individual development and perfection is secondary to the maximum happiness of the greatest number.

R. Mueller

1102. Sayeed, Khalid Bin (Univ. of Dacca). FEDERALISM TODAY: A REVIEW. Pakistan Horizon 1954 7(2): 68-76 and (3): 108-118. According to some critics, federalism is becoming obsolete because it is incapable of coping with essential problems of the modern state such as war, economic depression or the growth of the social services which compel the state towards increasing centralization. The author analyzes some of the basic features of federalism in the U.S., Australia, Canada and New Zealand and how these states met problems such as the depression of the 1930's and post-war reconstruction. He notes two important checks against centralization: democratic tradition and the "dis-economics" of centralized administrations.

H A Staff

1103. Schubert, Kurt. DIE TRAGIK DES JUDENTUMS [The tragedy of Judaism]. Neues Abendland 1955 10(4): 203-210. The monotheism of the Old Testa-

ent was based on divine revelation, not on philosophical speculation. The Jews, therefore, considered their divine mission to constitute themselves as a people. Nevertheless, they repeatedly attempted to assimilate with other peoples of the world, which always ended with a loss of substance for the Jews. The Zionist movement of the late nineteenth century was a reaction to anti-Semitic opposition to Jewish attempts at emancipation and in its secularized form insists only on the establishment of a Jewish state, neglecting its spiritual and religious content. The Jewish people must rediscover the divine origin of their existence. H A Staff

1104. Venturi, Franco. LA CIRCOLAZIONE DELLE IDEE [The circulation of ideas]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 203-222.

According to Benedetto Croce, the origin of modern ideas in Italy is to be found as early as the last decades of the seventeenth century. The article illustrates the interaction of such ideas (reform, freedom, democracy, popular representation) in Europe from the seventeenth century through the era of the Encyclopedists and the French Revolution to the uprising of 1848. The influence of French ideas in Italy is especially noted. W. E. Heydendorff

1105. Viner, Jacob (Princeton Univ.). SCHUMPETER'S HISTORY OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. American Economic Review 1954 44(5): 894-910. A review and assessment of Schumpeter's economic doctrines on the basis of his recent book History of Economic Analysis (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1954). The author gives special emphasis to Schumpeter's views on the economic theories of Adam Smith, David Ricardo, and Walras. He also compares his views with those of Schumpeter on mercantilism, the scholastic doctrine of usury and the supply-demand theory. The author specifically rejects Schumpeter's criticism of the Malthusian theory of population, and Deville's ideas expressed in The Fable of the Bees, and several interpretations of the quantity theory of money. R. Mueller

International Relations

1106. Benvenuti, Lodovico. TRIESTE E LA COLLABORAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE [Trieste and international collaboration]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1954 31(361): 511-523. Since the nineteenth century the Trieste problem has been a part of the European problem. A high degree of international co-operation was required for a settlement. European interest in Trieste became especially evident after World War I when the Slavic-Italian conflict in that critical area had to be resolved. International collaboration regarding Trieste continued through the period of groping for international understanding of the 1920's and it has been an ingredient in the post-World War II Italian-Yugoslav settlement which was effected largely by the major powers--including the United States. A. F. Rolle

1107. Cordova, Roberto. EL MAR TERRITORIAL Y LA FORMATAFORMA CONTINENTAL [The sovereign waters and the continental shelf]. Revista Internacional y Diplomática 1954 (49): 23-29. The incident

caused by Onassis's fishing fleet in the Peruvian waters is taken as a starting point for an analysis of the problem of sovereign waters. The author examines the treatment of this problem in Mexican and international law and surveys past and present claims of various states, which vary between a three-mile and a nine-mile zone. Ingeborg Luyken

1108. Dellicour, F. HISTOIRE ET COLONIZATION [History and Colonization]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(3): 1084-1100. Defense of European colonization by a former Belgian colonial official who began his service in the Congo in 1906. Notes the astonishment felt in Belgium after post-war liberation at discovering the opprobrium associated with colonialism by the U.S. and other allies. Distinguishes between earlier and more enlightened nineteenth century colonialism. Points out that colonial despotism of the former period was concomitant with despotism in Europe and that it is not reasonable to make past European attitudes a grievance against present-day Europe. Pays tribute to the primacy of European civilization and the indebtedness of the rest of the world to it. "The white man created world unity." R. C. Hayes

1109. Dominique, Pierre. L'EUROPE DE NAPOLEON [The Europe of Napoleon]. Écrits de Paris 1955 March(124): 64-70. In the course of European history there have been several attempts to fashion a united Europe, the best known being that by Napoleon. It was always the dominant national group which attempted to construct a unified Europe; since 1917, the policy of the USSR aimed at a European empire under Soviet domination. H A Staff

1110. Fenwick, Charles G. (Pan-American Union). THE INTER-AMERICAN PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF THREATS TO PEACE. World Affairs 1955 118(1): 3-4. Deeply rooted continental solidarity among the American states, implemented by the agreements of Buenos Aires (1936), and Lima (1938) and the judicious use by the United States of its prestige are the bases of collective security which the Organization of American States provides. Operating as a body of permanent consultation, it is more effective than past ad hoc courts of arbitration. R. Mueller

1111. Harlow, Vincent (Oxford Univ.). COLONIES AND DEMOCRACY. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(2): 1174-182. One of the most remarkable phenomena of modern times has been the spread among non-European peoples of British ideas of democracy and nationhood. The demand in India and Africa for parliamentary government has created exceedingly complex situations in which the conditions for effective operation of democratic institutions are very difficult to induce. H. D. Jordan

1112. Hostie, Jan F. (Honorary Legal Adviser to the Belgian Foreign Office). PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS. International Affairs 1955 31(1): 61-69. The experience of the United States in settling interstate disputes over water rights should prove very helpful in settling similar cases where two nations are involved. The U.S. Supreme Court has built up

international law precedents quite apart from the U.S. Constitution. S. L. Speronis

1113. Middleton, Drew (Head, London Bureau, New York Times). 'OPEN COVENANTS UNOPENLY ARRIVED AT.' New York Times Magazine 1955 27 February: 13, 31, 33. Argues that recent history has shown that open diplomacy does not work. "For a century between Waterloo and the Marne secret diplomacy managed to put off a general war in Europe."

R. F. Campbell

1114. Nicolson, Harold. LOB DER ALTEN DIPLOMATIE [Praise of the old diplomacy]. Monat 1955 7 (79): 13-23. A chapter of Nicolson's book, Evolution of Diplomatic Method, examining old (French) and new (American) diplomacy.

C. R. Spurgin

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 1173

1115. Cambier, M. R. (Institut Royal Colonial Belge). DISCOURS [Speech (of the director of the section on technical sciences)]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(4): 1294-1306. Historical summary of work done in the realm of one of the three sections of the Institute. Surveys the mineral exploitation of the Congo, which, although substantially begun only in 1910, accounted for three-fourths of the Congo's resources in 1954. R. C. Hayes

1116. Chase, R. Kennet (Pen name of a South African writer). TIME AGAINST RACE: SOUTH AFRICA'S 100-YEAR PLAN. Nation 1955 180(15): 306-308. Examines the dictatorial, white-supremacy program of the Strijdom-Verwoerd regime. Concludes that the present extremist national government is not the heir of the older nationalism led by Hertzog and Havenga but of the racist theories of Rosenberg, Goebbels, and Hitler. I. C. Nichols, Jr.

1117. Dupow, Otto Karl. DEUTSCHES U-BOOT RETTETE AHMED EL-SCHERIFF [German submarine rescued Ahmed El-Sheriff]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(4): 120-121. Enumerates German acts of friendship toward Arab rulers and their subjects in the Cyrenaica region during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly during both world wars. This resulted in a deeply-entrenched pro-German sentiment throughout North Africa. R. Mueller

1118. Gayet, G. (Inspector General of the French Overseas Territories). IMMIGRATIONS ASIATIQUES À MADAGASCAR [Asiatic immigration in Madagascar]. Civilisations 1955 5(1): 54-64. Describes Chinese and Indian immigration in Madagascar since their respective beginnings at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries. Both Indians and Chinese play an important part in the retail and wholesale business and thereby largely control agriculture and production. Today, however, the Asiatics are beginning to lose their dominant economic position because primarily

European enterprises are growing up in the lands reclaimed from marshes, as these call for European methods of exploitation. H A Staff

1119. Nouira, Hedi (Former Assistant Secretary General of the Néo-Destour, Tunis). LE NÉO-DESTOUR SES CARACTÉRISTIQUES PSYCHOLOGIQUES ET POLITIQUES [The Néo-Destour. Its psychological and political characteristics]. Politique Étrangère 1954 19(3) 317-334. Describes the origin and development of the movement, its organization, philosophy and political aims. The merit of the movement is that it awakened the national and political conscience of a people which previously conceived of its existence as an entity only in religious terms. The movement thus laid the groundwork for the creation of an orderly state in Tunisia. H A Staff

1120. Pradel de Lamase, Martial de, Colonel Reyniers, Denis Camisoli, and others. TUNISIA. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(1). A series of articles dealing with various aspects of Tunisian history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: 1) Pradel de Lamase, Martial de. LA MARINE ET L'EXPÉDITION DE TUNISIE 1881 [The navy and the Tunisian expedition 1881], pp. 41-49; 2) Reyniers (Colonel). UN ÉMULE DU COMMANDANT BOUTIN LE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAUTHEVILLE [A rival of Commander Boutin - Lt. Colonel Dautheville], pp. 51-63; 3) Camisoli, Denis. FRONTIÈRE ALGÉRO-TUNISIENNE 1844-51 [The Algerian-Tunisian frontier 1844-51], pp. 63-72; 4) Mary, Jean (Commander). TUNISIE D'HIER...ET TUNISIE D'AUJOURD'HUI [Tunisia yesterday...and Tunisia today], pp. 73-90; 5) Ingold, C. (General). LA FORCE "L" [Force "L"], pp. 91-96; 6) Leclerc, Rémy (Lt. Colonel). LES AILES FRANÇAISES EN TUNISIE [French wings in Tunisia], pp. 97-110; 7) d'Ornano (Lt. Colonel). LA BATAILLE DE MARETH [The battle of Mareth], pp. 111-132; 8) Fox, R. (Colonel). AVEC LES TUNISIENS DU GARIGLIANO À ROME [With the Tunisians from the Garigliano to Rome], pp. 133-148; 9) de Montalembert (Captain). LE FRONT SUD-TUNISIEN 1915-1918 [The South-Tunisian Front 1915-1918], pp. 149-168; 10) Koeltz, L. (General). LE XIX^e CORPS FRANÇAIS DANS LES DERNIERS MOIS DE LA CAMPAGNE DE TUNISIE [The XIXth French corps in the last months of the Tunisian campaign], pp. 169-192. H A Staff

1121. Reece, Sir Gerald. THE HORN OF AFRICA. International Affairs 1954 30(4): 440-449. Examines the historical background of the highlands of Ethiopia and Kenya. European intervention in the 1850's saved the Kikuyu from extermination by the advancing Somalis. The future of this area of Kenya, Somaliland and Ethiopia probably lies in the hands of the Somalis led by their Somali Youth League. Somaliland will probably become the center of an expanding, anti-foreign Somali movement which will threaten the security of Kenya.

S. L. Speronis

1122. Roullers, Jean de. QUI EST LE NÉGUS? [Who is the Negus?]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 November (58): 607-616. A survey of the history of Ethiopia from the fourth century to the present.

H A Staff

Asia

See also: 1169

1123. Allen, G. C. (Univ. of London). WESTERN ENTERPRISE IN THE FAR EAST. International Affairs 1954 30(3): 294-303. Western enterprise in China and Japan operated within an aura of force exerted upon an unwilling government and bureaucracy. In view of the material progress which Western commerce gave to China between 1842 and 1930, Western imperialism was not an unmixed evil. Progress remained slow in China because the government was unwilling to reorganize the machinery necessary to bring about a rapid economic change. In contrast, Japan provided the "public overhead capital" as a part of a national program to modernize Japan. Policy in Asia today is concerned with social welfare as a primary goal and uses economic development as a means to this end. However, for the attainment of this end, private enterprise still appears to be a vital factor. S. L. Speronis

1124. Balazs, Étienne (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique). TRADITION ET RÉVOLUTION EN CHINE [Tradition and revolution in China]. Politique Étrangère 1954 19(3): 291-308. The picture of ancient China as a stable and balanced society, unchanging through the centuries, does not correspond to the facts. This outward impression of immobility was created by the inertia of its social mechanism; actually China has been the scene of an uninterrupted chain of agrarian revolts. However, sooner or later all these revolts were channeled and rendered ineffective by the traditional ruling intelligentsia. Thus, tradition and revolution were closely interwoven in the history of the country. The author also reviews twentieth-century Chinese developments and concludes that the present government with its state capitalism necessitating regimentation and bureaucracy, calls to mind the institutions of Imperial China. Only the methods of agitation and propaganda employed by the state, with their incalculable effect on the masses and the government's attempts to destroy the family, are new. H A Staff

1125. Ching-Chuan, Dzo. LE "NIPPONISME" ET LA CRISE DE CONSCIENCE EN CHINE ["Nipponism" and the spiritual crisis in China]. Civilisations 1955 5 (1): 25-41. Analyzes the influence on the political and social evolution of China during the past century of ideas brought to China by Chinese who had studied in Japan. They were the carriers not so much of Japanese as of Western civilization. These ideas caused a literary revolution in China in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Marxist-Leninist literature was also partly introduced in China via Japan. The establishment of the nationalist government put an end to the Japanese influence in China. H A Staff

1126. D'Agostino Orsini, Paolo. DALL'IMPERO BRITANNICO ALL'INDIA POTENZA ASIATICA [From the British Empire to India as an Asiatic power]. Civitas 1954 5(10): 44-52. A survey of the history of India during the 19th century. Examines British policy in India, the effect of Russia's position as an Asiatic power, Russia's interests in Afghanistan and Persia, Germany's penetration in the Middle East (the Baghdad Railroad), Indian

nationalism and the formation of the two Asiatic states, India and Pakistan. W. E. Heydendorff

1127. Fisher, Charles A. (University College, Leicester). THE ROLE OF KOREA IN THE FAR EAST. Geographical Journal 1954 120(3): 282-298. The role of Korea as a battle-ground is inherent in the geography of the country, yet a survey of its political and economic history shows that the language of geopolitics alone cannot fully explain the fundamental issues. H. D. Jordan

1128. Ghoshal, U. N. (formerly Presidency College, Calcutta and Calcutta Univ.). THE SPIRIT OF INDIAN CIVILIZATION. Indo-Asian Culture 1955 3 (3): 224-245. Survey of Indian civilization from 200 B.C. to the present to examine the causes of the periodical weakening of the vitality of this civilization, leaving India a prey to internal disorders and foreign subjugation. H A Staff

1129. Harris, Richard (British diplomat and journalist). INDOCHINA AND THE FRENCH. History Today 1955 5(2): 84-94. A summary of the native cultures of Indo-China and of the impact of French colonialism. Native non-cooperation, the conflict between French officials and French settlers, and the rise of native nationalism are prominent in the brief account. Vietnam is culturally dependent on China, Buddhist Laos and Cambodia on Siam, Burma, and especially India. W. M. Simon

1130. Hart, Donn V. (Univ. of Denver). THE PHILIPPINE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT. Far Eastern Survey 1955 24(2): 27-30. Describes several attempts by the Philippine government during the twentieth century to set up rural co-operatives and government-operated agricultural banks to aid small landholders. R. Mueller

1131. Lal, Muni. RABINDRANATH TAGORES PERSÖNLICHKEIT UND LEBENSWERK [The personality and life work of Rabindranath Tagore]. Universitas 1955 10 (4): 373-380. A eulogy of the life (1861-1941) and work of the Indian poet and an assessment of his poetry in the light of his zealous struggle for Indian independence. A small selection of his poems is appended. R. Mueller

1132. Qureshi, I. H. (Formerly minister of education, Pakistan). RELATIONS BETWEEN THE HINDUS AND THE MUSLIMS IN THE SUBCONTINENT OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN. Civilisations 1955 5(1): 43-51. A survey of Hindu-Muslim relations from the seventh century to the present. Relations were peaceful until the advent of the British who often unjustly vilified Muslim rule. This, and the new European interest in Hindu literature and learning which contributed to Hindu revivalism, turned the Hindus against the Muslims. The common humiliation of foreign subjugation, however, enabled M. A. Jinnah to negotiate the Lucknow Pact between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League in 1916. Between 1926 and 1940, relations steadily deteriorated to produce the present situation which gives little hope for improvement in the future.

H A Staff

1133. Selby, Burnard. FORMOSA: THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND. History Today 1955 5(3): 186-194. A brief summary of the history of "a frontier society" and its response to the many influences to which it was subjected. The island came under Chinese rule in the late seventeenth century but was the scene of intermittent unrest. Nevertheless, the population grew in numbers and increased in prosperity and the administration, partly under foreign pressure, became more efficient. The Japanese likewise met native resistance when they occupied the island in 1895, but put it down more ruthlessly; on the other hand, they also modernized the island more rapidly. W. M. Simon

1134. Singer, Kurt. DAS VERBORGENE VOLK (II). ZUR POLITISCHEN PSYCHOLOGIE DER JAPANER [The hidden people (II). The political psychology of the Japanese]. Merkur 1955 9(2): 115-124. Rejects the view that the course of Japanese politics is determined by the vestiges of a feudal society which must be discarded before the country can be transformed into a bourgeois-proletarian democracy. The disastrous nationalist reaction of the 'thirties and the totalitarian system were brought on because western ways of thought and western constitutional forms were transplanted too rapidly. O. Stenzl

1135. Van der Kroef, Justus M. (Michigan State College). THE INDONESIAN ARABS. Civilisations 1955 5(1): 15-23. Analyzes the social and economic position of the Arab minority in Indonesia during the last century and its political attitudes. Based on published sources. H A Staff

1136. Yang, Lien-sheng (Harvard Univ.). TOWARD A STUDY OF DYNASTIC CONFIGURATIONS IN CHINESE HISTORY. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 1954 15 (3/4): 329-345. Preliminary considerations about the major problems which must be solved in order to isolate, interrelate and evaluate intelligently those factors which compose the total cultural configurations of the dynastic cycles of China and hence the patterns of Chinese history. J. A. Harrison

Australia and NEW ZEALAND

1137. Airey, Willis. ANDRÉ SIEGFRIED'S DEMOCRACY IN NEW ZEALAND - FIFTY YEARS AFTER. Political Science 1954 6(2): 33-51. Discusses Siegfried's La Démocratie en Nouvelle-Zélande (1904) in the light of later developments in New Zealand. Finds that Siegfried's basic observations--insularity and a doctrineless capitalist democracy--still hold true today. However, New Zealand society today is threatened by treacherous undercurrents as a result of the passing of the dominance of the West and the rise of the Asiatic peoples. New Zealand must emerge from its insularity and develop a doctrine of its own based on an analysis of its changed position in the world. H A Staff

1138. Beaglehole, J. C. (Victoria University College, Wellington). THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ZEALAND NATIONALITY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 2(1): 106-123. An interpretative essay on the growth

of national feeling and tradition in New Zealand since it became a British colony (1840) as manifested in politics and intellectual life. An extensive literature is cited. H A Staff

1139. Curtis, Heather (Univ. of Queensland). PLANNING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. Australian Quarterly 1954 26(3): 52-65. Examines attempts by the Australian Commonwealth government during the twentieth century to control government expenditures for public works through controlling or advisory bodies. In the past, the State governments heeded the authority of such bodies only when confronted with extreme pressure by the Commonwealth or when the States agreed to the relative importance of specific projects. The author recommends that a coordinating board of experts, acting as mediator between the various Commonwealth planning boards and the individual States, should eliminate the disagreements which were experienced in the past. R. Mueller

1140. Dallas, K. M. (Univ. of Tasmania). THE ORIGINS OF "WHITE AUSTRALIA." Australian Quarterly 1955 27(1): 43-52. Criticizes Mansfield [see abstract 1490] for defining racial persecution in Australia during the nineteenth century exclusively in terms of anti-Chinese sentiment, rather than taking into consideration Australian resentment towards other Asiatics, Negroes and Italians. These antagonisms rose from the fear that immigrants were depressing labor standards rather than from racial causes. R. Mueller

1141. Donath, E. J. (Univ. of Melbourne). MARKETING OF AUSTRALIAN WHEAT. Australian Quarterly 1954 26(2): 36-42. An examination of Australian wheat marketing during the last fifty years in which the author weighs the merits and disadvantages of government-controlled wheat marketing. R. Mueller

1142. Eberhart, Kingman E. (Wooster College, Ohio). CRISIS IN AUSTRALIAN LABOR RELATIONS. Australian Quarterly 1954 26(4): 9-29. An appraisal of Australian labor relations since the turn of this century. Past and present labor crises arose largely from the Australian institution of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and from the influence and political power of the ALP (Australian Labour Party) over the labor unions. R. Mueller

1143. Taylor, Griffith (Univ. of Toronto). AUSTRALIA AND HER SOUTHERN DEPENDENCY. Australian Outlook 1954 8(2): 101-104. Describes the discovery of Antarctica in 1820 and several expeditions into this region during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. H A Staff

Canada

1144. Beck, Murray J. (Royal Military College of Canada). THE PARTY SYSTEM IN NOVA SCOTIA. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1954 20(4): 514-530. Analyzes the development of the party system in Nova Scotia from the time when two distinct parties (Conservatives and Liberals) were established (after 1848) to the present. Apart from the early issue which divided the parties

--that of confederation--there has been no real ideological cleavage between them. The most striking feature of the party system is the perennial predominance of the Liberal Party, due partly to historical circumstances and partly to its faculty for choosing leaders with popular appeal and statesmanlike qualities. Based on published sources.

H A Staff

1145. Slater, David W. (Queen's Univ.). CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1955 21(1): 1-19. Reprint of a carefully

documented survey read at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association in Winnipeg in 1954. The author discusses the magnitude, contents, direction and conditions (terms of trade) of Canadian foreign trade between 1896 and 1950. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, main Canadian exports changed from animal to grain and grain products. After 1920 the shift was from foodstuffs to industrial materials. Exports to the United States rose sharply but only slightly to Europe, South America, and Australia, and they fell precipitously to the United Kingdom. The study is appended by numerous charts. R. Mueller

1146. Wilson, Ruth Danenhowe. NEGRO-WHITE RELATIONS IN WESTERN ONTARIO. Negro History Bulletin 1955 18(5): 105-106. Contrasting present-day racial discrimination in Dresden, Western Ontario, with earlier toleration, the writer sympathetically reviews the history of Western Ontario's Negro community since 1793. Discrimination originated during the mid-nineteenth century out of religious friction, and later grew under the impact of housing, labor and schooling issues. R. Mueller

Europe

See also: 1115, 1152, 1157

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 1082, 1171

1147. Tomadakis, N. B. (Univ. of Athens). HAI HELLENIKAI KOINOTETES TOU EXOTERIKOU HOS PARAGON TES HELLENIKES EPANASTASEOS [The Greek communities abroad as a factor in the Greek Revolution]. Athina 1953 57: 3-34. A brief account of the Diaspora of the Greeks following the Turkish capture of Constantinople (1453), and especially the activity of foreign Greeks in the last decades preceding the Greek Revolution of 1821. The Greek communities of the great cities of southern, central and eastern Europe became important centers of national and cultural activity (schools, printing presses, scholarships, philanthropic establishments, etc.), which helped the Greeks under Turkish rule to organize and achieve national liberation. The account of the Greek communities abroad (pp. 3-19) is followed by a classified bibliography (pp. 20-34). P. Topping

FRANCE

See also: 1129

1148. Dacier, Michel. LE MENSONGE ELECTORAL [The electoral lie]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (123): 1-9. A short history of the various electoral

systems which have been in force in France since 1871. Maintains that in each case the system adopted was chosen because it served the particular interests of the political leaders who advocated it rather than the interests of the country as a whole.

H A Staff

1149. Diamant, Alfred (Univ. of Florida). THE DEPARTMENT, THE PREFECT, AND DUAL SUPERVISION IN FRENCH ADMINISTRATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. Journal of Politics 1954 16(3): 472-490. Examines the continued attempts by the growing corps of specialist administrators in Paris and in the field to undermine the exercise of tutelle administrative by the préfet, and to destroy his general administrative control over the field offices of the ministries. The demands of specialist administrators for administrative areas larger than the existing general-purpose territorial units, the départements, also undermine the power of the préfet. The growth of the welfare state favors the specialist administrator over the general administrator (the préfet), and the larger administrative area (the region) over the smaller administrative area (the département).

Author

1150. Lyet, P., P. Gendry, Marchand and others. [THE MILITARY SCHOOLS OF FRANCE]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 10(3/4). A series of articles on French military academies, with the following authors and titles: Unsigned. LES DRAPEAUX DE SAINT-CYR [The flags of Saint-Cyr] pp. 9-14. Lyet, P. (Lt. Col.). L'ÉCOLE SPÉCIALE MILITAIRE FONTAINEBLEAU, SAINT-CYR, COËTQUIDAN [The Special Military School Fontainebleau, Saint-Cyr, Coëtquidan] pp. 19-40. Gendry, P. (Col.). L'ANCIEN PRYTANÉE MILITAIRE DE SAINT-CYR 1800-1808 [The old military Prytaneum of Saint-Cyr 1800-1808] pp. 51-72. Marchand (Col.). SAINT-MAIXENT pp. 73-84. Thoumin (Général). LES ÉCOLES D'INFANTERIE DE 1919 À 1939 [The infantry schools from 1919 to 1939] pp. 85-103. de Cossé-Brissac (Col.). L'ÉCOLE DE SAUMUR [The School of Saumur] pp. 105-126. Guirec, Jean. LE PRYTANÉE MILITAIRE DE LA FLÈCHE [The military Prytaneum of La Flèche] pp. 127-134. Aublet (Commandant). LES ÉCOLES D'ARTILLERIE FONTAINEBLEAU-POITIERS-CHÂLONS [The artillery schools Fontainebleau-Poitiers-Châlons] pp. 135-154. Des Cilleuls, Jean (Médecin Général, Président de la Société d'Histoire de la Médecine). L'ÉCOLE DU SERVICE DE SANTÉ MILITAIRE [The school of the military health service] pp. 155-170. Documentation D.P.M.A.T. LES ÉCOLES MILITAIRES PRÉPARATOIRES [The military preparatory schools] pp. 171-188. Documentation École militaire d'administration. L'ÉCOLE MILITAIRE D'ADMINISTRATION [The school of military administration] pp. 212-216. H. M. Adams

1151. Vaux de Foletier, F. de. DEUX ORDRES CRÉÉS PAR LES BOURBONS: L'ORDRE DE SAINT-LOUIS ET LE MÉRITE MILITAIRE [Two orders created by the Bourbons: The order of St. Louis and the "Military Merit"]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(53): 709-717. Recounts the history of this order established by Louis XIV as a distinction for military merit and lists some persons upon whom the order was conferred. The order disappeared with the Bourbons. No sources indicated. H A Staff

GERMANY

1152. Achelis, Thomas Otto (Former teacher, Schleswig-Holstein). DEN DANSKE UNDERVISNING I SLESVIG-HOLSTENS HØJERE SKOLER I DEN PREUSSISKE TID (1864-1920) [Danish education in the higher schools in Schleswig-Holstein during the German period, 1864-1920]. [Danish] Historisk Tidsskrift 1954 4 (3): 395-407. Examines the study of the Danish language and education in Schleswig-Holstein under German administration. The trend indicated by this study of the courses offered in school was to discontinue Danish in the higher schools because of lack of student interest, personal antipathies of the staffs of the various institutions, and types of works translated into Danish from the German.

R. E. Lindgren

1153. Eyck, F. Gunther (Rutgers Univ.). THE POLITICAL THEORIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE GERMAN ACADEMIC YOUTH BETWEEN 1815 AND 1819. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(1): 27-38. Contends that German academic youth after 1815 was not the dangerous revolutionary force that Metternich and others professed it to be. Many student groups conformed to the political status quo by perpetuating particularist divisions in the Landsmannschaften; many of the all-German Burschenschaften refrained from political activity altogether or confined themselves to petitions and the drafting of Utopian constitutions. The student group around Carl Follen was unrepresentative of academic youth in general and even its implication in the murder of Kotzebue cannot be proved definitely. The "Christian-Germanic" ideology of the student movement emerges from an analysis of several student manifestoes. Uses records of the Central Commission of Investigation now in the state archives in Wiesbaden, and memoirs of participants.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

1154. Galos, Adam. KONFERENCJA W SPRAWIE HISTORII ŚLĄSKA OKRESU KAPITALIZMU [Conference devoted to the history of Silesia during the period of Capitalism]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 358-360. This conference (Warsaw, 6 April 1954) was devoted to a discussion of the volume of the History of Silesia covering the years 1850-1945. Criticisms were made primarily of its treatment of economic problems, Polish-German relations, the class struggle and peasant problems. A. F. Dygnas

1155. Hagelstange, Rudolf. METAMORPHOSEN DES ANTISEMITISMUS [Metamorphoses of antisemitism]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(12): 1255-1260. Examines some aspects of the transition of antisemitism in Germany from a social to a political force and surveys the enormity of the genocide campaign under the Nazi regime. L. Hertzman

1156. Poprawska, Stanisława. KOPALNIA I HUTA "FRYDERYK" (KÖNIGLICHES HÜTTENAMT FRIEDRICHSHÜTTE) NA GÓRNYM ŚLĄSKU I ICH POZOSTAŁOŚĆ AKTOWA W WOJEWÓDZKIM ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM W STALINOGRODZIE [Mine and foundry "Friedrich" (Königliches Hüttenamt Friedrichshütte) in Upper Silesia and their documents in the State Voivod Archives in Stalinogród]. Archeion 1954 23: 137-166. The first part of the article traces the history of the lead ore mine, "Friedrichsgrube," and the lead and silver

foundry in Upper Silesia near Tarnowskie Góry from their establishment in 1784. Until 1918, they were part of Germany. In 1922, they became the property of the Polish Republic. The second part discusses the documents preserved at these establishments which supply a wealth of information on the factories and technical equipment, the economic conditions of the working class and Silesian industry in general. H A Staff

1157. Tonnesen, Johannes (Clergyman, Flensburg, Germany). AUS DEM DEUTSCH-DÄNISCHEN GRENZLAND [The German-Danish frontier country]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(1): 11-15. Brief survey of the nationality problem in Schleswig from the nineteenth century to date. Written by a German as a plea for mutual understanding and active cooperation among Germans and Danes on both sides of the border. L. Hertzman

1158. Varain, Heinz Josef. DIE DEUTSCHEN GEWERKSCHAFTEN IN IHREM POLITISCH-SOZIALEN WIRKEN ZU AUSGANG DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS [The German Trade Unions in their political and social activities at the end of the nineteenth century]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(9): 544-558. Based largely on periodicals and conference reports. Surveys trade union activities from their establishment until the first years of the Weimar Republic. The trade unions acquired an increasing influence in the Social Democratic Party. Hostile to violent ruptures and indifferent to political theories, they concentrated on practical reform work within the contemporary order. G. A. Ritter

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 991, 1126

1159. Amery, L. S. GEDANKEN ÜBER CHURCHILL [Thoughts about Churchill]. Schweizer Rundschau 1955 54(10): 545-549. Recollections from the author's personal observations of some of Winston Churchill's habits which enabled him to be an indefatigable worker, a skilful strategist, and a competent author. R. Mueller

1160. Brady, Alexander (Univ. of Toronto). THE BRITISH GOVERNING CLASS AND DEMOCRACY. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1954 20 (4): 405-420. Traces the evolution of the British governing class from 1867, when it consisted largely of a landed aristocracy acting as a professional governing group, to the democratic ruling elite of today. The most striking fact about this democratic development is its continuity. Although larger and socially more heterogeneous, the political elite has maintained itself and is as confidently accepted by the public today as it was in the nineteenth century. Based on published sources. H A Staff

1161. Burn, W. L. LORD M. AND MR. G. Twentieth Century 1955 157(935): 54-65. Departs from Cecil's biography of Melbourne and Magnus' study of Gladstone to contrast the two statesmen. Scores Melbourne's moral and intellectual weakness in not asking the right questions and translating answers into action. Though possessing a mediocre mind, Melbourne was more self-critical than other politi-

ians; yet he was more self-indulgent and perhaps more likeable. He was neither a great man nor a respectable statesman. Gladstone was "incalculable, inconstant and self contradictory." His incapacity for self-criticism made him a dangerous statesman since he saw himself as God's agent. In later life he tended toward demagogic flattery.

R. E. Planck

1162. Dashfield, D. C. (Assistant to the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office). HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(2): 205-214. H.M.S.O. was established in 1786 as a centralized supplier to government departments. Its business grew in amount and variety as the other functions of government increased. It first became a publisher in 1883, subsequently adding sales offices for government documents. After 1917 it printed about one third of all government orders on its own presses. The welfare state and two great wars, with their needs for a multiplicity of forms, have greatly increased the duties of the H.M.S.O.

H. D. Jordan

1163. Edwardes, Michael (Univ. Press of Liverpool). AN EARTHEN PIPKIN AND TWO IRON POTS. United Asia 1955 7(1): 19-23. Examines the policy of the British Government regarding the northern frontiers of British India and the varying political conceptions on which it was based. In the early days of the establishment of the Crown (1858) the expanding frontiers were used as a strategic defense zone to keep out aggressive forces. With the emergence of the idea of India as the center of an imperial system, the British aimed at controlling the frontier areas (especially Afghanistan). This "forward policy" was successful but it was discredited by the acts of violence which it caused. Its repercussions on Russo-British relations are also discussed. H A Staff

1164. Fromont, Pierre (Univ. of Paris). LES ENSEIGNEMENTS DE L'HISTOIRE RURALE DE LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE [The lessons of rural history in Great Britain]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1955 (10): 1-4. Survey of the developments leading to the proclamation of free importation of agricultural products in 1849 and the material advantages resulting from this policy. During World War I, when its food imports were dangerously threatened by submarine warfare, Great Britain changed to a policy of protectionism to which it has adhered ever since. This illustrates one of the great facts of history: in the field of agriculture, national security is more important than the material advantages accruing from a policy of free trade. H A Staff

1165. Hogan, David. DAIL EIREANN. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(2): 215-229. Summarizes sympathetically the history of Dail Eireann, the Irish Parliament, from its revolutionary republican origins (1916-19) to the present. H. D. Jordan

1166. Mack, Mary Peter (New York City). THE FABIANIS AND UTILITARIANISM. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(1): 76-88. Based mainly on Bentham's works and Fabian essays and diaries. Despite the denigration of Utilitarianism by the Fabians, there were close parallels between the two movements. The founders, Bentham and the

Webbs, were alike in their love for humanity, their capacity for work and for attracting disciples. Both Utilitarians and Fabians indulged in searching criticism as a basis for social reconstruction, both attempted unsuccessfully to found a science of morals, both went through three stages in their practical proposals: the self-forming, the educational, and the political. W. H. Coates

1167. Robson, William A. LA LEGISLAZIONE SOCIALE IN GRAN BRETAGNA [Social Legislation in Great Britain]. Civitas 1954 5(9): 62-71. A report of the transformation of England in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries into a modern welfare state. This development is characterized by large-scale housing construction, city planning, free education, cultural establishments for all people and obligatory social insurance. Present social benefits are described. W. E. Heydendorff

1168. Saville, John (University College, Hull). A COMMENT ON PROFESSOR ROSTOW'S BRITISH ECONOMY OF THE 19th CENTURY. Past and Present 1954 (6): 66-84. A critical appraisal of Professor Rostow's novel approach to British economic history which is based on a sustained dynamic analysis rather than on the traditional empirical approach. The author discusses various flaws in this analysis which rests on the functional relationship between investment on the one hand and price trends, trade terms and real wages on the other. It generally "concentrates attention upon capital accumulation and investment as the crucial determinants in a capitalist economy." Investment and income charts are appended.

R. Mueller

1169. Sovani, N. V. (Assistant Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, India). BRITISH IMPACT ON INDIA AFTER 1850-57. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 2(1): 77-105. A detailed analysis of the changes which occurred in India under British rule from 1857 to the day of independence, in the judicial and administrative fields, in transportation, trade and industry, currency and exchange policy, agriculture, and education. Also traces the rise of Indian nationalism. In conclusion, the author contrasts the British impact on India with the impact of the West on other Asiatic countries and assesses the advantages derived by the British in India as well as the benefits to India from British rule. Based on extensive literature. H A Staff

1170. Szüverffy, Josef. GETEILTES IRLAND [Divided Ireland]. Schweizer Rundschau 1954 54(9): 492-498. Traces through Irish history some of its present-day cultural and economic problems and the complexity of the Irish national character.

R. Mueller

1171. Tibawi, A. L. BRITISH INTERESTS IN PALESTINE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society 1955 42(1): 70-79. Based on Foreign Office diplomatic and consular papers in the Public Record Office and on the printed and manuscript records of missionary societies. British interests in Palestine began with the development of Protestant missionary activities in the East. The establishment of the first missions in Palestine led to the opening of a

British Consulate in Jerusalem (1838). In the succeeding years British interests became increasingly diversified to include educational, political and commercial matters. By 1863 eleven Protestant schools had been established in Palestine. This educational activity was probably instrumental in prompting the Ottoman Empire to reorganize its school system and introduce educational laws. H A Staff

1172. Watson, Steven (Oxford Univ.). FIGURES ON A WOOLSACK. History Today 1955 5(2): 75-83 and (4): 228-235.

A brief account of the complex office of Lord Chancellor, of many of the men who have held it, and of the different uses they made of it. Emphasis on the legal or the political aspects of the office is held to depend on the incumbent at any given time. W. M. Simon

1173. Whitton, D. (Former headmaster of British School, Suez). ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS. Australian Outlook 1954 8(4): 213-224. A survey of Anglo-Egyptian relations from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Reprints the 1936 and 1954 agreements, the latter providing for the withdrawal of British forces from Egypt. Based on published sources. H A Staff

HABSBURG EMPIRE

1174. Ellte, J.J. DER TOTENTANZ [The dance of death]. Nation Europa 1955 5(2): 17-23. The introduction of German as the official language throughout the Habsburg Empire by Joseph II incited Germanophobia among the non-Germanic peoples of Austria-Hungary and accelerated the disintegration of the Empire. Tendentious historiography deliberately confused liberal-nationalist aspirations with treacherous destructiveness. British meddling with internal Austrian affairs, chiefly in Northern Italy, and the alliance of secret terror societies with greedy stock market speculators during the first half of the nineteenth century provoked and justified the repressive measures of Metternich. No sources given. R. Mueller

1175. Gaeta, Giuliano. ATTEGGIAMENTI DOTTRINARI E GIORNALISTICI DEL RISORGIMENTO SLAVO DI FRONTE ALL'ITALIANO [The ideological and journalistic attitude of the Slavic Risorgimento toward the Italian Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 378-384. The journalistic aspect of the struggle for the Slavic Risorgimento in Dalmatia was carried on primarily by Italian newspapers. Later the Slavic movement with its Illyrism and all-Slavic plans turned against the Italian element which was weakened by the cession to Italy of Lombardy and Venetia and by the tri-alistic reform suggested for Austria-Hungary.

W. E. Heydendorff

1176. Merkatz, Hans Joachim v. ANSCHLUSS AN EUROPA. ÖSTERREICH IST BESSER DRAN [Anschluss with Europe. Austria is better off]. Forum 1955 2(13): 4-5. History has proven conclusively that a union between Austria and Germany is not conducive to the welfare of either state. The Anschluss idea is out of date; it belongs to a world which thought in terms of national states. O. Stenzl

1177. Musulin, Janko. AUSTRIA BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. International Affairs 1954 30(4): 425-433. The tragedy of Austria after World War I was that the old internationally-minded intelligentsia could no longer find opportunities for their talents except by accepting employment under a Nazi German employment which destroyed their old ideals. The present system of Allied Control created a balance of power which assured the Austrians of a certain degree of freedom. The necessity of a federation of Europe will force upon all European states a re-examination of the more militant phases of nationalism. Austria will find her place in a regional grouping of states of Central Europe. S. L. Speronis

1178. Novotný, Jan. PŘÍSPĚVEK K OTÁZCE ÚLOHY NĚKTERÝCH LIDOVÝCH BUDITELŮ V POČÁTKÁCH ČESKÉHO NÁRODNÍHO OBROZENÍ [Contribution to the problem of the tasks of some people's awakers at the beginning of the Czech national rebirth]. Československý Časopis Historický 1954 2(4): 600-632. Examine basic changes in the economic and social structures of the Czech nation in the second half of the eighteenth and in the first half of the nineteenth centuries which finally influenced the consciousness of the modern Czech nation. There was no mass movement in this period. Contemporary periodicals are used chiefly. F. Wagner

1179. Taubinger, Laszlo M. von. ILLYRISMUS IM REICH DER STEPHANSKRONE [Illyrism in the realm of the Crown of St. Stephen]. Neues Abendland 1955 10(3): 157-162. Illyrism was created in the nineteenth century in Croatia by Ludwig Gaj. Gaj traced the descent of all Southern Slavs to the Illyrians and therefore proposed their union in a single state. This thesis which is scientifically unsound, ignored, for one, the cultural divergences among the Southern Slavs. The movement soon disintegrated but its ideas were in part taken up again by the National Party of Croatia in the form of a Yugo-Slav movement. During the thirty years this party was in office (1873-1903) the influence of Serbia on Croatia grew steadily so that in 1918 the country in fact came under Serbian domination.

H A Staff

HUNGARY

See also: HABSBURG EMPIRE

1180. Pakh, P. Zh. OB OSOBNOSTIAKH PERVONACHAL'NOGO NAKOPLENIIA KAPITALA V VENGRII [Concerning the peculiarities of original capital accumulation in Hungary]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 69-75. The first stages of capital accumulation in Hungary became quantitatively significant from the middle of the nineteenth century on. The source was mainly the revenues of large estates. After 1867, a greater influx of foreign capital came to swell the investment capital available. The article has no documentation as its stated aim is to apply Marx's theory of the process of capital accumulation to Hungarian conditions. M. Raeff

ITALY

PORTUGAL

See also: 1106, 1175

1181. Baudi di Vesme, Carlo. IL FATTORE DEL Ghibellismo Toscano nel processo di unificazione italiana [The factor of Tuscan Ghibellinism in the process of Italian unification]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 264-268. During the last decades of the eighteenth century, Tuscany flourished under the government of the Grand Duke Leopold of Habsburg-Lothringen. After its restoration as a separate state through the Congress of Vienna, Tuscany became one of the most important states of Italy. Even as late as 1848 only the few followers of Mazzini believed in the possibility of removing the Lothringen dynasty. The population, until then strongly in favor of the dynasty, changed its attitude only as a result of the policy pursued by the Baldasseroni government, primarily in the Concordat with the Pope, the military convention with Austria and the suspension of the constitution in 1852. From then on, agitation, fed by Piedmont, was fully successful. W. E. Heydendorff

1182. Perini Bembo, F. A. OPINIONE PUBBLICA E PUBBLICI POTERI NEL RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO [Public opinion and the power of the state during the Italian Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 550-564. Discusses the struggle for freedom of speech in Italy from the period of the Directory and the Cisalpine Republic to the First World War. Deals with censorship of press and theater during the time of Napoleon I and later in the separate Italian states, including Sardinia. Even unified Italy could not dispense with restrictions on free speech in view of anarchist activity. W. E. Heydendorff

1183. Vaccarino, Giorgio. CONTRIBUTO AGLI STUDI SUL GIACOBINISMO "ANARCHICO" E LE ORIGINI DELL'UNITÀ ITALIANA [A contribution to the study of "anarchist" Jacobinism and the origins of Italian unity]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 595-602. Rejects the thesis that the idea of Italian unification is exclusively of Italian origin and a product of the liberal Lombardian school of the eighteenth century. French Jacobinism exerted a great influence in the Cisalpine Republic before Marengo (1800) in reaction to the activity of the Directory. Based on material in the Archives des Affaires Étrangères and the Archives Nationales in Paris. W. E. Heydendorff

POLAND

See also: 1156

1184. Posiak, Stefan. INSPEKCJA FABRYCZNA GUBERNI PIOTRKOWSKIEJ [Factory inspection in the province of Piotrków]. Archeion 1954 23: 78-115. A history of the activities of the Piotrków Factory Inspectorate and an analysis of its documents in the Łódź State Archives. They contain mostly documents of the Senior Factory Inspector and of the Piotrków and Łódź Regional Inspectors. These archives throw light on the industrial history of Piotrków, the reorganization of the system of factory supervision and on problems connected with the introduction of health insurance. H A Staff

1185. Belo, Antonio Raimundo. RELAÇÃO DOS EMIGRANTES AÇORIANOS PARA OS ESTADOS DE BRASIL, EXTRAÍDA DOS "PROCESSOS DE PASSAPORTES DA CAPITANIA GERAL DOS AÇORES" E DOUTRAS FONTES [List of residents of the Azores who emigrated to Brazil, taken from the "passport files of the governorship of the Azores" and other sources]. Boletim do Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira 1954 12(12): 107-134. A list, with life histories, of persons who emigrated from the Azores to Brazil between 1611 and 1842. Rosemarie Kraus

1186. Pereira, José Augusto. AÇOREANOS QUE FORAM MEMBROS DA "COMPANHIA DE JESUS" [Residents of the Azores who were members of the Society of Jesus]. Boletim do Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira 1954 12(12): 73-106. An alphabetical list, with a brief life history, of residents from the Azores who emigrated to various parts of the world, particularly to Brazil and India and entered into the Jesuit Order between the sixteenth and the twentieth centuries. Rosemarie Kraus

1187. Roucek, Joseph L. (Univ. of Bridgeport, Connecticut). EDUCATION IN PORTUGAL. Catholic Education Review 1955 53(3): 171-186. Survey of the present educational framework in Portugal, including a brief historical examination of educational beginnings in the Middle Ages.

L. Hertzman

RUSSIA

See also: 1229

1188. Angelus, Oscar (Lund). FRÅN MIR TILL KOLCHOS [From the Mir to the kolkhoz]. Svensk Tidskrift 1954 41(10): 515-523. Communism has been able to maintain itself in Russia primarily because communist principles were present in Russian agriculture for many centuries. Collectives and communal agrarian life had been known for long. The author discusses the disadvantages of the kolkhoz system established by the Soviets.

Ingeborg Luyken

1189. Bill, Valentine Tschebotarioff (Princeton Univ.). THE MOROZOVs. Russian Review 1955 14(2): 109-116. Traces the history of three generations of the prominent family of textile manufacturers and Moscow millionaires during the nineteenth century. Begins with an account of the successful efforts of Savva Morozov, Senior, at the beginning of the nineteenth century to extricate himself and his family from the burden of servitude, continues with an analysis of his sons' operations, particularly of Timothy Morozov, and ends with a discussion of the suicide of Timothy Morozov's son, Savva, Jr.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1190. Giannini, Amedeo. ANDREA VISCINSKI [Andrea Vyshinski]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1955 22(1): 110-112. Brief biography of the Soviet statesman written from a western point of view on the occasion of his death.

W. E. Heydendorff

1191. Malyshev, V. I. ARKHEOGRAFICHESKAIA EKSPEDITSIIA V UST'-TSIL'MINSKII RAION KOMI ASSR [The archeographical expedition into the Ust'-Tsil'minskii region of the Komi ASSR]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 165-167. Brief account of the results of the expedition. The chief result was the locating of manuscript copies of local literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as well as the writings of important religious figures of earlier centuries. M. Raeff

1192. Neander, Irene. RUSSLAND IN WELTHISTORISCHER SICHT [Russia in the perspective of World History]. Osteuropa 1955 5(1): 8-13. Concern about the role of Europe in world affairs leads to a consideration of what constitutes Europe. The article considers various authors who tend to exclude Russia and others who include Russia in the European sphere. The fact that Russia is Communist is no sound basis for excluding Russia from the West. E. C. Helmreich

1193. Poppe, N. N. POLOZHENIE BUDDIISKOI TSERKVI V SSSR [The situation of the Buddhist church in the USSR]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniiu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 "No. 5(12)": 35-46. Survey of the penetration and role played by Buddhism--in its lamaistic form--in the culture and history of the Buriats and Bashkirs from the early eighteenth century to its destruction in the 1930's. The author points out the many cultural contributions of Buddhist monasteries and scholars to the development of the Buriats in the nineteenth century. The Soviet government completely eradicated Buddhism both as a socio-cultural factor and as an institutionalized religion. Based on original Mongol and Russian literature and on the personal observations of the author. M. Raeff

1194. Roth, Paul. DAS RUSSISCHE PATRIARCHAT HEUTE [The Russian Patriarchate today]. Neues Abendland 1955 10(3): 149-155. The century-old strong ties of Czarism, Russian nationalism and the Orthodox Church were emphasized particularly in the nineteenth century by Pan-Slavism. After the Russian Church had lost its head in the Czar, it led only a shadowy existence which was not improved even by its declaration of loyalty towards the Soviet government. After the outbreak of war in 1941, the Patriarchate called upon the faithful to make sacrifices for their fatherland; in return, the state decreed the toleration of the Church in 1943 and permitted the legal election of the Patriarch Sergius. Since then the Russian Patriarchate has been one of the Kremlin's instruments of power in domestic and foreign affairs. H A Staff

1195. Roth, Paul. DIE PRAWDA [Pravda]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(11): 687-692. A brief survey of the development of the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the USSR and a description of its staff. The paper was founded legally in 1912 as a Bolshevik organ. In 1914 it was banned but it reappeared in 1917. Since 1940, Pravda has the largest circulation of any paper in the USSR (2,800,000 copies in 1952). H A Staff

1196. Schuman, Frederick L. (Williams College). THE RUSSIAN RIDDLE. Current History 1955 28(162): 65-69. Explains the enigma of Russia in terms

of her past political and socio-economic history. Russia's rulers have been obsessed with a missionary zeal to deliver the West from the evils of its alleged folly and social injustice. Russia will not attack the West but will accept a modus vivendi while using non-military means to undermine capitalism. I. C. Nichols, Jr.

1197. Toumanoff, Cyril (Georgetown Univ.). MOSCOW THE THIRD ROME: GENESIS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF A POLITICO-RELIGIOUS IDEA. Catholic Historical Review 1955 40(4): 411-447. Traces the growth of the idea that Moscow was the inheritor of the political and religious position of both Constantinople, the "Second Rome," and of true Rome. Describes the Romano-Hellenistic tradition handed down to Muscovy by Byzantium, Muscovy's emancipation from Constantinople, the birth of the idea of the "Third Rome" in the sixteenth century and its subsequent evolution. Shows that the "messianic expansionism" inherent in this idea was at the root of Russian imperialism and Pan Slavism and that it persists even today, in a transcribed form, in Marxist ideology. Based on primary and secondary sources. H A Staff

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

1198. Fahlström, Jan Magnus. NÅGRA PROBLEM RÖRANDE 1700-OCH 1800-TALETS JÄRNEXPORT [Some problems concerning eighteenth and nineteenth century iron exports]. [Swedish] Historisk Tidskrift 1954 17(4): 422-432. A review article defending and explaining personal views on the problem of Swedish export of iron, beginning with Kurt Samuelson's The Great Merchant Houses in Stockholm, 1730-1815. In criticizing Samuelson's use of statistics and the reliability of the stamp books, a preference is shown for the use of the Bergskollegi account books on iron statistics. Sources, both private and public, are mentioned, including names of firms handling exports and the places from which these drew iron commodities. The subsidiary thesis is that the great merchant families of Stockholm and Göteborg, assisted by the Iron Office and the National Bank, handled the bulk of the iron exports whose destination was mainly England. R. E. Lindgren

1199. Jonsson, Inge. NORMÄNNENS STÄLLNING TILL UNIONEN MELLAN SVERIGE OCH NORGE [The attitude of the Norwegians towards the union between Sweden and Norway 1319-1343]. [Norwegian] Historisk Tidsskrift 1954 37(3): 77-120. This union was preliminary to the Union of Kalmar (1389-1521) and can be compared to the Swedish-Norwegian union (1814-1905). The article is based on a short account of sources, especially the Icelandic Annals edited by Gustav Storm (Oslo, 1888), and discussions by modern historians. Critically examines the divergent views concerning the position of the Norwegians toward the Swedish-Norwegian union (1319-1343), particularly the investigations of Gottfried Carlsson (1928), Johan Schreiner (1935), and Åsa Berglund (1947), in order to clarify the complicated problems. Concludes that Norwegians and Swedes co-operated well during the minority of Magnus Eriksson (Smek) (1316-74) around the period 1320. A. Houkom

1200. Semmingsen, Ingrid (Oslo). THE DISSOLUTION OF ESTATE SOCIETY IN NORWAY. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1954 2(2): 166-203. Discusses the evolution of social mobility and the concurrent process of liberalization in Norway from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present. Estate society was weakly developed in Norway and the process of social levelling, therefore, took place only within the middle class and between the third estate and the proletariat. The middle class broke down the absolute power of the state and introduced political democracy and economic liberalism. The working class became influential from the 1880's on and developed into a strong factor in political life. It aimed directly at social levelling by means of collective action. The development of organizations (economic, political, popular movements, etc.) gave a strong impetus to social mobility from the second half of the nineteenth century on. Today, social levelling has progressed very far. Based on published sources. H A Staff

1201. Sjöberg, Sten. KONUNG KONTRA STATSRÅD UNDER GUSTAF V:S REGERINGSTID [King vs. cabinet during the reign of Gustaf V]. Tiden 1954 46(9): 520-531. Summary of recent disclosures and research by men like Ernst Wigforss, Sven Ulric Palme, Wilhelm M. Carlgren and Folke Lindberg on the king's use of personal power to go over the heads of his cabinet on important decisions. The German sympathies of the king before and during World War I and his close connections with the Imperial Court by way of Sven Hedin and the German minister, Reichenau, are discussed. The king's threat of abdication was ineffective in preventing Social-Democratic entry into the cabinet in 1917 but of importance in convincing parliament in June 1941 to permit transit of a German division from Norway to Finland. The constitution of 1809 is criticized for permitting the king to set himself above parliamentary practice. E. Ekman

1202. Utterström, Gustaf (Stockholm). SOME POPULATION PROBLEMS IN PRE-INDUSTRIAL SWEDEN. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1954 2(2): 103-165. Analyzes fluctuations in the Swedish population during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with particular reference to the interpretations of E. F. Heckscher expressed in his Sveriges ekonomiska historia från Gustav Vasa (1949). Heckscher accepted the Malthusian point of view that variations in the food supply cause fluctuations in the population. The author's analysis of birth, marriage and death rates shows that changes in the means of subsistence were not the primary cause of changes in the birth and death rate, but that other factors (climate, epidemics, living conditions) played a large part. Since the death rate was not primarily dependent on the food supply, the large increase in population during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century may have been the result of changes in other factors which call for further study. Based on archival and published material. H A Staff

SPAIN

1203. Hilton, Ronald (Stanford Univ.). DOÑA EMILIA PARDO-BAZÁN, NEO-CATHOLICISM AND CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM. Americas 1954 11(1): 3-18. A critical, well documented review of the philosophy of Doña Emilia Pardo-Bazán, Spanish Neo-Catholic and Christian Socialist, particularly with reference to her anti-Semitism and her support of the Jesuit Order. Commemorates the centenary of her birth. R. Mueller

1204. Serer, Rafael Calvo (Madrid Univ.). DIE SPANISCHE ERFAHRUNG DES REVOLUTIONSZEITALTERS [The Spanish experience of the revolutionary age]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(50): 5-6. The Spanish Civil War followed a century and a half of national paralysis in which Spain ceased to identify her mission within the Catholic-European orbit. It was also the culmination of 150 years of internal disorder left by the aftermath of the French revolution and the Napoleonic wars. During these 150 years, Church and Army upheld the authority of the monarchical government. The newly emerged forces of an industrial and urbanized society and of the intelligentsia which overthrew the Monarchy and set up the Republican government of 1931 dispensed with the vital support of Church and Army. Their government collapsed as a result. R. Mueller

Latin America

See also: 1011, 1066

1205. Burr, Robert N. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE BALANCE OF POWER IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY SOUTH AMERICA: AN EXPLORATORY ESSAY. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(1): 37-60. The balance of power concept was developed first on regional bases, one in the La Plata region commencing in the 1820's, and the other a decade later on the west coast. Increasing contacts between the two regions in the latter part of the nineteenth century laid the foundation for a fusion of the two systems. Chile's victory in the War of the Pacific caused other nations, especially Argentina, to attempt to redress the balance. Chile endeavored to counteract this by moving toward closer relations with other powers, principally Brazil, but finally came to terms with Argentina in 1902 in the Pactos de Mayo. R. B. McCornack

1206. Castro, Eusebio. TRAYECTORIA IDEOLOGICA DE LA EDUCACIÓN EN MÉXICO [An ideological survey of Mexican education]. Historia Mexicana 4(2): 198-217. Traces the history of the changing ideological foundations of Mexican education from the pre-conquest period to the present. The Aztec system of transmitting their value system by the schooling of upper class youth was rudely broken by the Spanish conquest when traditional medieval Roman Catholic studies were introduced. Dr. José María Luis Mora was principally responsible for the new liberal ideas during the first decades of independence. An even greater change took place when Juárez placed Gabino Barrera in charge of Mexican education and the positivistic ideas of Auguste Comte became the rule. Under Díaz, Justo Sierra organized education on all levels. Since the Revolution, Mexican education under such men as José Vasconcelos and

Jaime Torres Bodet has striven to keep Mexico abreast of world progress while at the same time creating a system reflecting the Mexican national spirit. R. B. McCornack

1207. Meade, Joaquín. NOTES ON THE FRANCISCANS IN THE HUASTECA REGION OF MEXICO. Americas 1954 11 (3): 429-447. A review of the activities of the Franciscans in northeastern Mexico from their arrival in 1523 until 1818. Appended are rosters of the custodians of San Salvador de la Florida and of the Franciscans who were in charge of the parish in Pueblo Viejo de Tampico, obtained from local and national archives, and a bibliography of archives and studies on the subject. R. Mueller

1208. Restrepo Sáenz, José María. LA PROVINCIA DEL SOCORRO Y SUS GOBERNANTES [The Province of Socorro and its rulers]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 321-378. Based on painstaking original research, especially in the Colombian National Archives. Contains a collection of biographical sketches on all the rulers of the province from its formation in 1795 to its absorption in the Department of Santander in 1857. It is striking how few remained in office even for one year: 132 separate administrations are counted, although these include many regimes under the same individuals. D. Bushnell

1209. Salvador Lacayo, S. PRESENCIA DEL PADRE PALLAIS [The presence of Father Pallais]. ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos 1955 10(90): 22-27. Necrology of the Nicaraguan poet, satirist and critic, Azarías U. Pallais (d. 1954).

Ingeborg Luyken

1210. Unsigned ("P.C."). LA INVASION PROTESTANTE EN LATINOAMERICA [The Protestant invasion in Latin America]. ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos 1955 10(90): 17-21. After the First World War, the growing economic co-operation between North and South America also broadened the cultural relations between the two continents and led to an intensification of the activities of Protestant missionaries in South America. The article gives statistics illustrating the increase of Protestant Churches in South America between 1903 and 1952.

Ingeborg Luyken

1211. Van der Laan, A. F. BRAZILIE'S ONTWIKKELING [The development of Brazil]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(3): 97-112. A survey of Brazilian history to the twentieth century and a discussion of the political career of President Getulio Vargas. The article shows how, notwithstanding some seemingly democratic institutions, the country was run by the landed classes throughout the nineteenth century. The Emperor (or after 1889, the President) abided by their principles. Attempts by different groups to overrule the landed classes were abortive at first but more successful when industrial development gave rise to new urban classes. Forces opposed to the landed classes rallied around Vargas but their success was limited because of their heterogeneity. Based on printed sources. D. van Arkel

Middle East

See also: BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

1212. Fakhry, Majid (Univ. of London). THE THEOCRATIC IDEA OF THE ISLAMIC STATE. International Affairs 1954 30(4): 450-462. The historical background of the Abbasid Caliphate is discussed and the point made that the essence of Islam is the association between the concept of a single Moslem community and the concept of a religious and political leader of that community. Nationalism, although hindering the pan-Islamic movement, has not succeeded in displacing it. The problem confronting Moslem leaders is the reconciliation of democracy with Mohammedanism. The author emphasizes that Mohammedanism need not be subjected to the stress and strains of politics. The article is well-documented with such sources as Al-Khilafah wa Sultat al-'Ummah (The Caliphate and the Authority of the Nation) (Cairo, 1925); Shaikh Abd ar-Raziq, Al-Islam wa-Usul al-Hukm (Islam and the Principles of Government), (Cairo, 1925); Khalid, Min Huna Nabda (From Here We Start), (Cairo, 1950). S. L. Speronis

1213. Lewis, Norman N. (Middle East Centre for Arab Studies, Shemlan, Lebanon). THE FRONTIER OF SETTLEMENT IN SYRIA, 1800-1950. International Affairs 1955 31(1): 48-60. Under Ottoman rule Syria remained a backward, stagnant area. From 1870 to 1914 considerable improvement in the area was effected as the result of improved agriculture and better administration. The Bedouin was subjected to authority and during the mandatory period Syria enjoyed increased prosperity. The Jezireh is now extensively farmed with modern equipment, but Syria has to face serious social and political problems which may prove more difficult than those of economic development.

S. L. Speronis

1214. Norris, H. T. and F. W. Penhey. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ADEN'S DEFENCES. Geographical Journal 1955 121(1): 11-20. At least five purposes, three ancient and two modern, have been served in the layout of the defenses of Aden. Maps and illustrations. H. D. Jordan

United States of America

1215. Aubery, Pierre. LES I.W.W. [INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD], REBELLES DU SYNDICALISME AMÉRICAIN [The I.W.W., rebels of American syndicalism]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(4): 413-436. The Industrial Workers of the World, an American working class organization advocating direct action in the class struggle, was created in the early years of the twentieth century under the leadership of Bill Haywood. It had a brief, stormy history of agitation, especially among the unskilled workers of the American West, but was reduced to impotence during World War I and by repressive legislation in the 1920's. A skeleton organization still exists, but is without influence on or prestige with other labor organizations and the general public. R. E. Cameron

1216. Cunz, Dieter (Univ. of Maryland). EIN-
 ANDERUNG UND EINORDNUNG DER DEUTSCH-AMERIKANER
 Immigration and integration of German-Americans].
Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(2): 132-143. Out-
 lines the character of German immigration into the
 USA in the great waves after 1710, 1825, 1865, and
 1933. Describes the variation in motivation and in
 type of settlement through the years. Gives a sur-
 vey of the German press, examines aspects of German
 economic, cultural, and political activities in
 America, and estimates the impact of these on
 American life generally. L. Hertzman

1217. Deighton, H. S. (Pembroke College,
 Oxford). LES NEGRES ET LA DÉMOCRATIE AMÉRICAINNE
 [The Negro and American democracy]. Politique
 étrangère 1954 19(3): 275-290. A discussion
 of the past and present status of the Negro and of
 the progress achieved during the past twenty years
 towards securing equal rights for him. Despite the
 progress achieved, the Negro remains an underprivi-
 leged minority which is, however, absolutely
 nationalist American in its sentiments. The con-
 tinuation of the present favorable development
 depends to some extent on the economic situation.
 H A Staff

1218. De Mille, George E. (Duanesburgh, N. Y.).
 THE EPISCOPATE OF HORATIO POTTER (1802-1887), SIXTH
 BISHOP OF NEW YORK, 1854-1887. Historical Magazine
 of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(1): 66-
 72. A brief sketch of the highlights in the
 career of the sixth bishop of New York from an
 Anglo-Catholic viewpoint. Potter's anti-ecumeni-
 calism and the trial of Stephen Tyng are emphasized.
 E. Oberholzer Jr.

1219. Elkins, Stanley, and Eric McKittrick (New
 York). A MEANING FOR TURNER'S FRONTIER. PART I:
 DEMOCRACY IN THE OLD NORTHWEST [and] PART II: THE
 SOUTHWEST FRONTIER AND NEW ENGLAND. Political
 Science Quarterly 1954 69(3): 321-353 and (4):
 555-602. Concedes most criticisms raised
 against Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis, but
 reformulates Turner's assertion of the connection
 between democracy and frontier within a new con-
 ceptual framework. Democracy, defined as wide
 participation in public affairs and diffusion of
 leadership, arises during the establishment of new
 communities by a homogeneous population lacking a
 structured leadership. This is illustrated in the
 settlement of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois: the complex
 problems of a small-town and small-business culture
 tend to guarantee the persistence of democracy. In
 Alabama and Mississippi life was less diversified.
 The cotton planters brought along a tradition of
 leadership; the yeomen farmers were interested in
 the folklore of democracy rather than in actual
 participation. In New England a structure of
 leadership existed originally, but the founding of
 new towns produced a development of local govern-
 ment unforeseen by the Fathers and thus brought
 about democratization. G. Stourzh

1220. Goldstein, Sidney. MIGRATION: DYNAMIC OF
 THE AMERICAN CITY. American Quarterly 1954 6(4):
 37-348. Summarizes the results of a survey by
 the author in Norristown, Pennsylvania, with an at-
 tempt to suggest general American patterns of in-
 ternal migration. In terms of Norristown's chang-

ing population from 1910 to 1950, it was discovered
 that migration was four times as important as the
 natural rates of births and deaths. Yet a sharp
 division existed between a hard core of population
 which was not involved in migration, and a fluid
 group which accounted for both the in and out-migra-
 tion. Analyzes these factors by age, sex, religion,
 and race. Suggests that migration leads to a more
 uniform culture. D. Davis

1221. Griswold, Erwin N. (Dean, Harvard Law
 School). THE FIFTH AMENDMENT - THE PRIVILEGE
 AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. Australian Quarterly
 1954 26(3): 25-42. Partial reprint of a
 speech in which the evolution of the privilege pro-
 vided by the Fifth Amendment is traced from its
 twelfth-century origins. The author recommends
 that it should be retained as an essential part of
 United States' basic law as a protection of the in-
 dividual against the collective power of the State.
 R. Mueller

1222. Hardy, Edward Rochie (Berkeley Divinity
 School, New Haven, Conn.). THE BERKELEY DIVINITY
 SCHOOL: ONE HUNDRED YEARS, 1854-1954. Historical
 Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24
 (1): 15-38. A brief sketch of the history of the
 school. E. Oberholzer Jr.

1223. Hart, James D. PLATITUDES OF PIETY: RELI-
 GION AND THE POPULAR MODERN NOVEL. American Quarter-
 ly 1954 6(4): 311-322. Traces the increasing
 popularity of the religious novel in nineteenth and
 twentieth century America. D. Davis

1224. Haskins, Ralph W. (Univ. of Tennessee,
 Knoxville). PLANTER AND COTTON FACTOR IN THE OLD
 SOUTH: SOME AREAS OF FRICTION. Agricultural
 History 1955 29(1): 1-14. Based on unpublished
 documents. Friction developed between planter and
 factor in the field of marketing, particularly in
 quality classifications, losses in weight, prices,
 terms of sale, and selling costs, and in the field
 of services furnished the planter, particularly in
 high prices for goods purchased for the planter,
 liquidation of old accounts, and the system of
 advances. The factorage system was unfriendly to
 innovation, expensive for both producer and middle-
 man, and dangerous in its loose and unformed basis
 of credit. Nevertheless, it seems unlikely that
 either the planter or the factor could have dis-
 pensed with the other in the ante-bellum South.
 Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1225. Neumann, Robert G. BUNDESSTAATLICHES GE-
 FÜGE UND AUSWÄRTIGE GEWALT IN DER VERFASSUNGSWIRK-
 LICHKEIT DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [(Original English
 title): The Influence of the Relationship between
 the Federal Government and the States on the Foreign
 Policy of the United States]. Internationales Jahr-
 buch der Politik 1954 (3): 360-377. A carefully
 documented review of the extent to which United
 States judicial interpretation since 1776 has de-
 fined the superiority over state laws of interna-
 tional treaties entered into by the federal govern-
 ment. The Supreme Court's frequent refusal to
 examine international treaties on the ground that
 they were "political issues" makes it difficult for
 the states to challenge successfully the constitu-
 tionality of a treaty or even executive actions

dealing with foreign relations. However, any tendency of the federal government to override state governments has been checked by their participation in an increasing number of issues close to the concerns of the individual citizen. Consequently, the relationship between state and federal government is characterized by social and political evolution rather than by compliance to fixed constitutional strictures. R. Mueller

1226. Pierson, George Wilson (Yale Univ.). THE OBSTINATE CONCEPT OF NEW ENGLAND: A STUDY IN DENUDATION. New England Quarterly 1955 28(1): 3-17. Analyzes New England in terms of the concept of cultural regionalism and considers the difficulties of applying many tests of regionalism to that area. The myth of a separate New England region persists to explain its peculiarities for New Englanders and outsiders. Concludes that New England's regionalism is of the heart and mind rather than cultural and geographic. D. Davis.

1227. Raalte, E. van. AMERIKA'S STAATSRECHTELIJKE STRUCTUUR EN ZIJN BUITENLANDSE POLITIEK [The constitutional structure of the USA and its foreign policy]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(9): 332-348. Explains how the foreign policy of the USA is affected by its federal structure and by the separation of powers. Although the power to make treaties with foreign countries clearly belongs to the executive of the federal government its position is limited by the legislative. Attempts have been made to enlarge the influence of the States in these matters. Based on published sources. D. van Arkel

1228. Rosenbaum, Solomon (Massachusetts Bar). THE ORIGIN OF JUDICIAL SANCTION OF EDUCATIONAL SEGREGATION. Negro History Bulletin, 1955 18(4): 75-78, 80. The first judicial decision on educational segregation in the United States is traced to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in 1849, and the evolution of judicial concepts on this issue in subsequent segregation suits is narrated. The author holds that the "separate but equal" compromise is legally invalid in the light of this evolution. R. Mueller

1229. Shenitz, Helen (Historical Library and Museum, Juneau, Alaska). THE VESTIGES OF OLD RUSSIA IN ALASKA. Russian Review 1955 14(1): 55-59. Traces the survival of Russian customs and folklore in contemporary Alaska. Based on personal observations and on Laura Jones' book, Heart in the Snow (1952). Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1230. Simkins, Francis B. (Longwood College, Farmville, Va.). TOLERATING THE SOUTH'S PAST. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(1): 3-16. Southern historians should recognize the importance of the social hierarchy of their region and its distinctions of race and class. They might well focus on what is believed to have occurred as well as on actual events, including many aspects of legends, prejudices and superstitions as part of an interpretation of the South. Historians should accept the values of the region and the time. D. Davis

1231. Stolpe, Herman. INDIANERNA I U.S.A. [The Indians in the USA]. Svensk Tidskrift 1954 41(10) 505-514. A survey of the different characteristics of Indian tribes in the USA from the post-Columbian era to the present, and the different approaches to this problem by the Spanish, Portuguese, British, French and Dutch until the end of the fighting in 1892. A radically new policy was adopted by the USA in 1933 when John Collier became chief of the Indian Affairs Office of the Department of Interior. Only then did the Indians achieve equality. Ingeborg Luyken

1232. Wagner, Fritz. AMERIKANISCHE GESCHICHTE [American history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(9): 568-571. Reviews the Hoover Memoirs and other books dealing with various aspects of American life and history. G. A. Ritter

1233. Williamson, Chilton (Barnard College). RHODE ISLAND SINCE THE DORR WAR. New England Quarterly 1955 28(1): 34-50. Analyzes tensions and political struggles associated with the extension of suffrage in Rhode Island. Industrialization, immigration, urbanization, cultural and religious differences produced great strains. The suffrage amendment of 1928 was a vindication of Thomas W. Dorr. Extensive use is made of newspaper files. D. Davis

1234. Williamson, Hugh (Assistant Attorney General of Missouri). THE ROLE OF THE COURTS IN THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(1): 61-72. Examines several decisions rendered by U.S. courts in cases involving discrimination against Negroes between 1900 and the present. These cases involved questions such as the Negro's position in the labor unions, his exclusion from certain residential districts, discrimination in public transportation and in public education. In all these cases, the courts upheld the principle of equality of civic and political rights, thereby playing an important role in the emancipation of the Negro. H A Staff

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

1235. Berte Langereau, Jack. L'ESPAGNE ET LES DERNIERS JOURS DU DUCHÉ DE PARME [Spain and the last days of the Duchy of Parma]. Hispania 1954 4(55): 227-307. The Napoleonic invasion of Italy in the Spring of 1796 caused a great deal of alarm in the small Duchy of Parma. As a result of negotiations between Spain and Napoleon (the Infante Don Fernando entreated Godoy to negotiate) the duchy was miraculously freed of the French invasion for some time. As agreed in the Treaty of San Ildefonso (September 1800), Madrid negotiated with Napoleon for the restitution of Louisiana in exchange for the creation of the Kingdom of Etruria in favor of Louis I, son of the Duke of Parma and son-in-law of Charles IV, and the preservation of the small state of Parma. The article is based on correspondence between the Duke-Infante and Godoy (Archive of the Royal Palace, Madrid) which is almost entirely transcribed in the text.

Maria Gómez Molleda

1236. Davies, Godfrey (Huntington Library). A. A. HENTY AND HISTORY, Huntington Library Quarterly 1955 18(2): 159-167. Four of the historical tales of this prolific and widely read author deal with the Peninsular Campaign and the Battle of Waterloo. Examination shows that Henty was prone to extensive error in generalizations and in details. H. D. Jordan

1237. Dermigny, Louis. CIRCUITS DE L'ARGENT ET DES LIEUX D'AFFAIRES AU XVIII^e SIÈCLE [Money routes and business centers in the 18th century]. Revue historique 1954 212(4): 239-278. Analyzes some mechanisms and the role of some business centers (especially in southern France) in the circulation of precious metals. Also shows how the movement of money contributed to the French stock of specie. The movement was from west to east, and had a seasonal rhythm. The relation of coined silver to imports declined just before the French Revolution. There was considerable speculation in money with Marseilles as the big consumer of silver. The degree of supervision by Spain affected commerce in precious metals. R. B. Holtman

1238. Elliot, D. C. (California Institute of Technology). THE GRENVILLE MISSION TO BERLIN, 1799. Huntington Library Quarterly 1955 18(2): 129-146. In attempting to shape a second coalition against France, the British foreign secretary, Lord Grenville, sent his brother Thomas Grenville to Berlin early in 1799. A six months' endeavor to bring Russia, backed by Russian troops and English gold, into the field against France seemed to approach success but in the end failed against the obstinate indecisive neutralism of the Prussian King, Frederick William. Thomas Grenville's despatches give a full picture of this episode from the British side. H. D. Jordan

1239. Leigh, Denis (Physician, Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals, London). JOHN HASLAM, M.D. - 1764-1844: APOTHECARY TO BETHLEM. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1955 10(1): 7-44. A re-appraisal of Haslam's contribution

to psychiatry. Although so far neglected by medical historians, Haslam was the most original writer on psychiatry in the period from 1798 to 1828. He described schizophrenia, obsessional neurosis and manic-depressive illness and made the first contribution in English on forensic psychiatry.

H A Staff

1240. Simons, Richard B. (Washington, D.C.). T. R. MALTHUS ON BRITISH SOCIETY. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(1): 60-75. Based on Malthus' two essays on population. His views seem cynically inhumane, but they were "the product of unverified first principles, high motives, and implacable logic." He identified the pursuit of self-interest with the general welfare but in such a way as to favor strongly the aristocracy and eventually the middle class. Children were to be protected and educated, but fear of starvation was needed to spur the lower classes to industriousness. A puritanical outlook, British nationalism, and fear of revolution were basic to his social theory which justified a harsh treatment of the poor.

W. H. Coates

1241. Somolinos d'Ardois, German. TRAS LA HUELLA DE FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ: LA CIENCIA NOVO-HISPANA DEL SIGLO XVIII [In the footsteps of Francisco Hernández: Science in New Spain in the eighteenth century]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4(2): 174-197. The discovery in Mexico in the late eighteenth century of another manuscript copy of the monumental work on natural history in America written by Francisco Hernández, in the sixteenth century at the order of Philip II, the original manuscript having disappeared in Spain, stimulated a great deal of activity and interest in that subject. In connection with a project to publish the work of Hernández in Madrid, the Viceroy was urgently requested to search the archives of Mexico for suitable material to supplement and embellish the work. After a three-year delay, the Viceroy reported the search fruitless. Three volumes of the work, Historia plantarum Novae Hispaniae, were published in 1790, but appeals from Spain to Mexico for contributions to finance the publication of further volumes had no success, and the balance remained unpublished. The notice of 1790 announcing the publication and which contains interesting personal data on Hernández is reproduced in full.

R. B. McCornack

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

1242. Harcourt-Smith, Simon. THE EMPEROR CH' IEN LUNG 1735-1799. History Today 1955 5(3): 164-173. An episodic sketch of one of the great emperors of Chinese history and of some aspects of his reign. The account devotes particular attention to the Jesuit missionaries at the Chinese court and to one of the emperor's concubines. Also touches on a few important matters, such as Ch'ien Lung's enthusiasm for poetry and the arts and his reassertion of Chinese authority in Turkestan.

K. Biggerstaff

1243. Ho, Ping-ti (Univ. of British Columbia). THE SALT MERCHANTS OF YANG-CHOU: A STUDY OF COMMERCIAL CAPITALISM IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHINA. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 1954 17 (1 and 2): 130-168.

Examines the economic and social basis of the powerful merchant class of eighteenth-century China. Salt producers and factors, under government monopoly, held and manipulated the largest aggregates of commercial capital in pre-treaty port days. But no capitalist system developed since fortunes were depleted in conspicuous spending, in acquiring cultural and political distinction for family members, in support of clan relatives because of lack of primogeniture. Based on Chinese and Japanese documents and monographs, especially the records of the Liang-huai Salt Administration.

J. A. Harrison

Canada

1244. Mitchell, Elaine Allan. THE NORTH WEST COMPANY AGREEMENT OF 1795. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(2): 126-145. The long-missing Agreement of the North West Company was supplied to the author by Colonel Angus Cameron of Firhall, Nairn, Scotland, from the papers of his great-grand-uncle, Aeneas Cameron of Timiskaming. The introduction, based on the North West Company Papers in the Hudson's Bay Archives and the Baby Papers in the University of Montreal, throws light on the alignment of fur trade interests in Montreal from 1790 to 1795, reveals the influential part played by Alexander Mackenzie in the conclusion of the Agreement, and discusses still another missing Agreement for the year 1792. Author

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

1245. Angélou, Alkis (Athens). POS HE NEO-ELLENIKE SKEPSE EGNORISE TO "DOKIMIO" TOU JOHN LOCKE [How modern Greek thought came to know John Locke's Essay]. Angloellinikí Epitheórissi 1954 7: 128-149.

Eugénios Voúlgaris (1716-1806), one of the most important Greek savants of the eighteenth century, made a summary translation of Locke's Essay Concerning Human Understanding and expounded it as early as 1740-50. The author discovered this unpublished translation in the National Library of Athens. A different Greek translation of Locke was to be published in 1796. Before this, however, another Greek savant, Iósipos Moisiódax, published his Paidagogia in 1779, based entirely on Locke's Some Thoughts Concerning Education. Voúlgaris, the first to introduce Locke to the Greeks, later became a conservative; his opposition to the followers of the European Enlightenment is related.

P. Topping

1246. Avramović, M. (Correspondent, Yugoslav Official News Agency, Cairo, Egypt). GRCI I KARADJORDJE [The Greeks and Karageorge]. Politika 1954 15 August. Deals with the Greek response to the first Serbian revolution against the Ottoman Turks (1804) and their support of Serbs. During Karageorge's exile (1813-16) the Greek revolutionary society Hetairia Philiki negotiated with him for a military and political alliance with Montenegro and Serbia. After the assassination of Karageorge in

1817, the negotiations were continued by the Hetairia group with Miloš, the new Serbian leader. Based on French consular reports (1806) and the publications of Professor Lascaris (University of Salonica). S. Gavrilović

1247. Kriarás, Emm. (Univ. of Thessaloníki). GABRIEL KALLONAS, METAPHRASTES ERGON TOU LOCKE KAI TOU GRACIÁN [Gabriel Kallónas, translator of works of Locke and Gracián]. Elliniká 1954 13: 294-314. Gabriel Kallónas (1724-95), native of Andros, cleric, teacher, and author, was active in Andros, Smyrna, Mount Athos, Alexandria, Constantinople, Wallachia, and Austria-Hungary. His posthumous Paidagogia (1800), it is here shown, consists of a translation of Locke's Some Thoughts Concerning Education and of the El Criticón of Baltasar Gracián (1601-58). Kallónas knew these works in French translations. Two other Greeks undertook to translate Gracián in the eighteenth century, while Iósipos Moisiódax (ca. 1735 - ca. 1800) used Locke as his model in a pedagogical work. P. Topping

1248. Lalić, Radovan (Univ. of Belgrade). DOSITEJ OBRADOVIC I PRVI SRPSKI USTANAK [Dositej Obradović and the first Serbian Revolution]. Politika 1954 27 June. Describes a typical example of the technical assistance given by the highly cultured Serbs from Austria (precani) to those in Serbia in the process of emerging from the state of backwardness resulting from their long subjugation to the Ottoman Turks. S. Gavrilović

1249. Muljačić, Zarko (Univ. of Zagreb). PRILOG POLITICI DUBROVNIKA ZA AUSTRO-TURSKOG RATA 1788/9 [A contribution to the study of the policy of Dubrovnik during the Austro-Turkish War of 1788-89]. Historijski Zbornik 1953 6(1-4): 25-32. Speaks inter alia of the intelligence work done for Austria by the neutral Republic of Dubrovnik (Ragusa), on the instructions of the Senate of the Republic. Intelligence collected by a vast espionage network organized throughout the Turkish dominions was transmitted by diplomatic pouch via the Ragusan Consul in Rijeka (Fiume). Some seventy such confidential espionage reports are preserved in the Archives of the Ragusan Republic. Based also on the (private) Bassegli-Gozze Collection deposited in Dubrovnik.

S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

1250. Augustin-Thierry, A. LA JOURNÉE DU 10 AOÛT 1792. JOURNAL D'UN OFFICIER AUX GARDES SUISSES [The day of 10 August 1792. Diary of an officer in the Swiss Guard]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 August (55): 207-217. Excerpts from the diary of an officer of the Swiss Guard describing the storming of the Tuileries and the massacre of the Swiss Guards on 10 August 1792. H A Staff

1251. Bessand-Massenet. TONITA, LA BELLE MADAME TALLIEN [Tonita, the beautiful Madame Tallien]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 October (57): 424-430. Popularly written life history of the mistress of Barras (and others) who is described as having played a social role during the French Revolution.

H A Staff

1252. Calvet, Henri (Lycée Janson-des-Sailly, Paris). SUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇAISE [in the history of the French Revolution]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1954 1(4): 301-5.

This historiographical article by a former student of Albert Mathiez brings out the relationship of recent publications of Georges Lefebvre and Ernest Labrousse to the work of Mathiez. Emphasizes the influence of dialectical materialism--in moderate degree--upon studies of the French Revolution. D. L. Dowd

1253. Cobb, Richard C. LE MOUVEMENT REVENDICATIF PARMI LES BATELIERS DE L'OISE ET DE LA MARNE AU COURS DE L'HIVER DE 1793-94 [The movement for higher wages and rates among the boatmen of the Oise and the Marne in the winter of 1793-94]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(4): 33-366.

River navigation was of great importance in the eighteenth century in supplying Paris and other large cities with provisions, such as grain and wine, and industrial materials and fuels, such as iron, wood, and coal. The maximum wage and price laws of 1793 fell with especial severity on rural workers, among whom were the river boatmen, because wage controls were more rigidly enforced than price controls, and not all commodities were subject to control. Attempts of the boatmen in applying Paris to secure higher rates and wages, or to go on strike, were considered as "counter-revolutionary" by the authorities, who requisitioned the boats and enforced their edicts with armed force. R. E. Cameron

1254. D'Adario, Arnaldo. I GIUDIZI DI DUE DIPLOMATICI TOSCANI SULLA RIVOLUZIONE FRANCESE DEL 1789 [The judgments of two Tuscan diplomats of the French Revolution of 1789]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 325-333. Reports of envoys from small Italian states in Paris are important sources for the history of the French Revolution. This article gives excerpts from the reports of two Tuscan diplomats, Raimondo Niccoli and Francesco Favi, contained in the Archivio di Stato di Firenze, Archivio della Segreteria degli Esteri, covering the period 1769-94. W. E. Heydendorff

1255. Decaux, Alain. MARIE ANTOINETTE, COUPABLE ET VICTIME [Marie Antoinette, guilty and victim]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 October(57): 470-475. Popular description of Marie Antoinette's shortcomings and her attitude during her imprisonment and execution. H A Staff

1256. Demoreuil, A. L'ARGENT DANS LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇAISE [Money in the French Revolution]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(54): 23-24. Describes a financial scandal in connection with the Compagnie des Indes in which a member of the Convention, François Chabot, was involved (1793). Also maintains that money played a role in influencing the deputies of the convention to vote unanimously for the condemnation of Robespierre. No sources indicated. H A Staff

1257. Descheemaeker, Jacques. LES EXHUMATIONS DES ROIS DE FRANCE SOUS LA TERREUR [The exhumations of French kings during the Terror]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 October(57): 460-464. Describes

exhumations of Henri IV, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis VIII and several other French kings in 1793.

H A Staff

1258. Doll, Joseph G. MARTIN STOCKMEYER, HÉROS POPULAIRE COLMARIEN [Martin Stockmeyer, popular hero of Colmar]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 (54): 301-304. Stockmeyer, a boatsman and municipal officer of Colmar, achieved temporary fame when he dispersed a protest meeting in 1791 in Colmar, Alsace, incited by aristocrats against the Civil Constitution of the Clergy. H A Staff

1259. Duval, Maurice. UNE INTRIGUE FINANCIÈRE DES FRÈRES DE LOUIS XVI EN 1792. LA TRAGIQUE AFFAIRE DE LA CAISSE DE COMMERCE DE LA "RUE DE BUSSY" [A financial intrigue of Louis XVI's brothers in 1792. The tragic affair of the commercial bank of the "Rue de Bussy"]. Écrits de Paris 1955 March(124): 71-82. The two emigré brothers of Louis XVI attempted, through agents in France, to purchase this commercial bank which had gone into bankruptcy. They probably wanted to use this bank to serve the counter-revolution. The affair was betrayed to the police and the four agents were put on trial and condemned to death. H A Staff

1260. Egret, Jean (Univ. of Poitiers). LA RÉVOLUTION ARISTOCRATIQUE EN FRANCHE-COMTÉ ET SON ÉCHEC, 1788-1789 [The Aristocratic Revolution in the Free County of Burgundy and its defeat, 1788-89]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1954 1(4): 245-271. Based on manuscripts in the Archives Nationales (Paris) and brochures of the period in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Analyzes the unsuccessful attempt of the privileged classes to replace the administrative monarchy with a neo-feudal regime controlled by themselves. Describes the struggle of the orders and the governments in Franche-Comté as expressed in 1) the imposition on the Parlement of Besançon of the Lamoignon reform decrees of May 1788, 2) the fight over the constitution of the Provincial Estates of Franche-Comté and 3) the elections to the Estates-General in April 1789. The Third Estate won, by adroit maneuvering, dissension in the ranks of the aristocracy and pressure from the popular revolutionary ferment. D. L. Dowd

1261. Fayard, Claude. UN CHEF D'OEUVRE DU ROMAN POLICIER. L'AFFAIRE DU COLLIER [A masterpiece of the detective novel. The affair of the necklace]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 August (55): 230-238. Examines the affair of Marie Antoinette's necklace (1785), exonerating the Queen from complicity in this scandal. H A Staff

1262. Funke, Gerhard (Bonn). MAINE DE BIRAN: DIE PHILOSOPHISCHE BEGRÜNDUNG DER JUSTE-MILIEU-POLITIK [Maine de Biran: the philosophical foundation of the polity of the juste-milieu]. Historische Zeitschrift 1955 179(1): 1-19. Based upon the Tisserand edition of the published works of the French politician and metaphysician, whose experiences under the revolution of 1789 and the consulate-empire shaped his political ideology. Like many other young nobles in 1789, Biran welcomed the revolution, but turned against it in 1793. Unlike

many of the others, he never renounced all the ideas of the revolution. While advocating a restoration of royal government, Biran sought to lay a philosophical foundation upon which a moderate, constitutional monarchy could be based. He found this foundation in a moderate view of the human race. Biran insisted that man was neither as perfectible as Condorcet had believed nor as animal-like as Rousseau had imagined. Above all, man was capable of being reasonable; it followed that the milieu in which man lives should be reasonable and moderate, juste. Such a milieu must provide a mixed measure of freedom and authority. Inspired by these views, the followers of Maine de Biran (Guizot and Cousin were the most noted) opposed both revolutionary liberals and absolutist ultramontanists after 1814. Without claiming that Biran was an original thinker, the author concludes that he has much to offer to the present age. J. L. Snell

1263. Gachet, Henri. CONDITIONS DE VIE DES OUVRIERS PAPETIERS AU XVIII^e SIÈCLE [Living conditions of the paper workers in the eighteenth century]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1955 (10): 5-21. Describes the methods used in the production of paper in eighteenth century France, the daily life of the workers, their relations with the masters, the regulations governing apprenticeship, and working conditions. The paper workers' guild formed a sort of "republican state within the monarchy" with its own strict rules and regulations. Relations between masters and workers were often bad and strikes were frequent. Most of the complaints of the workers concerned the food which they received from their employers. Based on national and departmental archives, private manufacturers' archives and published sources. H A Staff

1264. Ganay, Ernest de. NAPOLEON VU PAR LE PRINCE DE LIGNE [Napoleon as seen by the Prince de Ligne]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 September(56): 305-306. Quotes from the writings of Charles-Joseph, Prince de Ligne, which were found in the archives of the Château de Belœil (ancestral residence of the de Lignes) and published Annales du Prince de Ligne (Champion 1921). De Ligne's remarks on Napoleon's character were extremely lucid, perspicacious and even clairvoyant. H A Staff

1265. Godlewski, Guy. COMMENT NAPOLEON JUGEAIT LA MÉDECINE [How Napoleon judged medicine]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 October(57): 476-478. Napoleon's attitude towards medicine was one of derision and distrust. The author explains this by the strong man's disdain of illness and the backward state of medicine at that time. Mentions some of Napoleon's doctors and their achievements. H A Staff

1266. Lachouque, Henry (Commandant). FRANÇOIS-CLÉMENT CHIPAULT, CUIRASSIER CORIACE [François-Clément Chipault, tough cuirassier]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 (54): 320-331. Traces the career of this officer who fought in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. H A Staff

1267. Lefrançois, Philippe. PIERRE-FRANÇOIS PALLOY, DÉMOLISSEUR DE LA BASTILLE [Pierre-François Palloy, demolisher of the Bastille]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 July (54): 95-101. Describes

the activities of Palloy who supervised the work of razing the Bastille in 1789. No sources indicated

H A Staff

1268. Lytle, Scott H. (Univ. of Washington, Seattle). THE SECOND SEX (SEPTEMBER, 1793). Journal of Modern History 1955 27(1): 14-26. Using materials from the Moniteur and the Archives parlementaires, the author examines the relations between the short-lived Society of Revolutionary Republican Women and the leading Jacobin group around Robespierre. While the Montagnards made use of the agitation of the Women in favor of price controls to oust the Girondins, after the seizure of power by Robespierre the cleavage between the radical, quasi-proletarian Women and the largely middle-class Jacobins widened and led to the dissolution of the Women's group in September 1793. A turn toward anti-feminism in late 1793 also contributed toward this development.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

1269. Massé, Pierre. LES QUATRE FILLES DE MARIE REINE BERBUDEAU [The four daughters of Marie-Reine Berbudeau]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1954 8(3): 415-425. Based on parochial and departmental archives and published sources. Recounts some details from the life history of several descendants of Acadian settlers in Poitou (France) at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Continuation of a series of articles on the same subject. See also: 405 H A Staff

1270. Palmer, R. R. (Princeton Univ.). RECENT INTERPRETATIONS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 2(1): 173-195. A survey of recent literature in various countries on the influence of the French Revolution. Concludes that certain trends can be observed: 1) scholars seem to work in national isolation and know nothing of the labors of contemporary writers in other countries; 2) nevertheless, the trend is away from the older form of nationalism and toward a stress on the common background of all nations of European culture. All scholars agree that the democratic movement was dependent on France and that disillusionment soon set in. The revolution "can be viewed as an episode in a great struggle which it did not begin and did not end." H A Staff

1271. Roux, Georges. MYTHES ET MENSONGES RÉVOLUTIONNAIRES [Revolutionary myths and lies]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (123): 40-47. Describes two incidents which took place during the French Revolution and how they were glorified by the Convention to serve as revolutionary propaganda. H A Staff

1272. Sherman, Constance D. THROUGH AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LOOKING GLASS. New England Quarterly 1954 27(4): 515-521. Describes political, social and economic conditions in New England at the time when Jean Joseph Marie Toscan was appointed French vice consul in Boston (1781). Prints Toscan's report to the French Court in 1789 in which he enlarged on his own poor financial situation and recorded his impressions of New England and the character of Americans. Based on publications and the Toscan papers in the New Hampshire Historical Society. H A Staff

1273. Szajkowski, Zosa. JEWISH EMIGRÉS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Jewish Social Studies 1954 (4): 319-334. After examining the evidence contained in French national and departmental archives and published sources, concludes that, despite the gains of citizenship and equality, many Jews did not favor the Revolution. The reasons for the emigration of Jews varied from political opposition and economic reasons to denunciations of enemies. The appendix contains the names of Jews appearing on the lists of emigrés from the Lower Rhine. H A Staff

1274. Thompson, J. M. (Oxford Univ.). LUCIEN BONAPARTE: NAPOLEON'S ABLEST BROTHER. History Today 1955 5(5): 298-306. A biographical sketch of the private and public life of Lucien Bonaparte. Lucien was loyal to Napoleon despite many and varied disillusionments because he regarded him as the only possible preserver of the principles of 1789." W. M. Simon

1275. Trénard, Louis (Clermont-Ferrand). LA PRISE SOCIALE LYONNAISE À LA VEILLE DE LA RÉVOLUTION [The social crisis in Lyons on the eve of the revolution]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2: 5-45. A detailed analysis of the social and economic conditions of the workers in the Lyons silk manufacture in the decade before the French Revolution, which led to the strike of 1786 and the election of workers' representatives to the Assembly of the Third Estate in 1788. Concludes that the masters and journeymen fought together against the privileges of the Ancien Régime and against the merchants who exploited them. They demanded a "collective contract" discussing working conditions, cost prices of silk and sales prices abroad, and they sought to obtain a wage tariff. These groups were thus the avant-garde of French workers of that period. However, the crisis also had another aspect: the masters did not seek to establish a new social organization and they did not want their journeymen and apprentices to take up revolutionary ideas. They recognized the paternalism of the manufacturers and hoped primarily, like the merchants, for an economic recovery in the silk industry which would ameliorate their own conditions. H A Staff

GREAT BRITAIN

1276. Christie, Ian R. THE MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM AND LORD NORTH'S OFFER OF A COALITION, JUNE-JULY 1780. English Historical Review 1954 69(272): 388-407. An attempt to revise the traditional view of the conduct of the Marquis of Rockingham in his negotiations with Lord North in 1780. His reluctance to accept Lord North's offer to enter into a coalition government stemmed from his insistence that the Crown should conclude peace with the American colonies and assent to economic reform measures. George III's intransigence doomed the negotiations, not Rockingham's bad faith (as Walpole charged). Rockingham's failure to inform other opposition leaders of the negotiations was due to legitimate political expediency, and was - at worst - an act of imprudence, not one of immorality. Based on the Fitzwilliam papers, recently made available to the public, and on other manuscripts. R. Mueller

1277. Lambert, Audrey M. (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE AGRICULTURE OF OXFORDSHIRE AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Agricultural History 1955 29(1): 31-38. Based on published documents. The agriculture of Oxfordshire was undergoing a rapid and radical transformation at the end of the eighteenth century. There was a considerable demand for foodstuffs, enclosure was proceeding apace, improvements in agricultural methods were being adopted, and specialization was under way. However, much still needed to be done. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

1278. Pendle, George. THE LADY SHORE AND THE DUFF. History Today 1955 5(2): 119-127. An account of "an unexpected meeting of British saints and sinners" in the estuary of the Rio de la Plata in 1799; to wit, a group of missionaries originally bound for the South Seas, and a group of convicts originally bound for Botany Bay. The ships of both groups were diverted by mutiny and piracy respectively. The saints showed lamentably little inclination to save the sinners, but on the contrary held themselves aloof. W. M. Simon

1279. Sayles, G. O. CONTEMPORARY SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT IN 1782.-Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy 1954 56 C(3): 227-286. After a brief introduction, reprints these sketches contained in two manuscript volumes now located at the Huntington Library at San Marino, California. The purpose of the sketches, whose authors are unknown, was to secure reliable information about the political views of the members of parliament and the probable results of the prospective elections. Each sketch contains brief remarks about the financial background, social standing, political views and character of the member. H A Staff

1280. Van Riel, H. ENGELSE PARLEMENTSVERKIEZINGEN IN HET LAATSTE DEEL VAN DE 18e EEUW [English parliamentary elections in the last part of the 18th century]. Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis 1954 67(3): 289-315. A descriptive article, mainly based on secondary sources, dealing with 1) the structure of the electorate, 2) the M.P.'s and 3) the widely differing but generally accepted systems of bribery. Also shows how a sound political system was developed in spite of corruption because the M.P.'s had no basic class conflicts. Also, the eighteenth-century Parliament proved an adequate safeguard against royal despotism. D. van Arkel

HABSBURG EMPIRE

1281. H. Balázs, Eva. A PARASZTSÁG HELYZETE ÉS MOZGALMAI (1780-1787); A FELVILÁGOSULT ABSZOLUTIZMUS PARASZTPOLITIKÁJÁHOZ [Situation of the peasantry and its movements (1780-1787); contribution to the peasant policy of enlightened absolutism]. Századok 1954 88(4): 547-568. Shows the double-dealing policy of the Habsburg dynasty relating to the ruling classes and peasantry. Decrees issued on the improvement of the legal status of the peasantry bore no fruit. On the contrary, a number of peasant revolts, including Horia-Cloșca's insurrection in Rumania (strongest in the century), broke out. Based on some unpublished documents in

the Országos Levéltár [National Archives], Budapest.
F. Wagner

1282. Halm, Hans (Univ. of Innsbruck). WEGBE-REITER DES GROSSHANDELS AUF DER DONAU BIS ZUR ZÄSUR DES KRIEGES 1787 [Pathfinders of Danubian commerce before the war of 1787]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1954 2(3): 258-303. Last of a series concerned with Austrian efforts to open up the Danube as an artery of commerce in the period between the treaties of Passarowitz (1718) and Sistova (1791). Based on archival and other contemporary sources. Lengthy appendices deal in detail with such key figures as Georg Lauterer and Ignatz Rutter. Joseph II also played a role. Although many of these early ventures ended in failure, they gave to Austria in the early nineteenth century the preponderant role in Balkan trade and a place second only to that of Russia in the carrying trade on the Black Sea. R. V. Burks

1283. Milošević, Anton (Former captain, merchant marine). PRVA STAMPARIJA U KOTORU [The first printing press in Kotor]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(1): 230-231. The first printing press in Kotor was established by Francesco Andreola in 1798 upon the downfall of Venice. The Venetians had not permitted the establishment of printing presses in the area of Kotor because they feared oppositionist publications. The press was operated during the initial period (1797-1804) of the Habsburg rule in Boka Kotorska (Albania Austriaca). S. Gavrilović

ITALY

1284. Francovich, Carlo. LA RIVOLUZIONE AMERICANA E IL PROGETTO DI COSTITUZIONE DEL GRANDUCA PIETRO LEOPOLDO [The American Revolution and Grand Duke Peter Leopold's project for a constitution]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 371-377. Within the framework of his extensive reform projects, Grand Duke Peter Leopold of Tuscany (later Emperor Leopold II) planned as early as 1779 to give his country a constitution. This constitutional project was the subject of a book by J. Zimmermann, Das Verfassungsprojekt des Grossherzogs Peter Leopold von Toscana (Heidelberg, 1901). The author analyzes the projected constitution and finds analogies with the American constitution. He also cites a letter from Benjamin Franklin to Filippo Mazzei in which Franklin expressed his esteem for Grand Duke Leopold. W. E. Heydendorff

NETHERLANDS

1285. Hallema, A. NAAR EEN NATIONALE STRAFWET-GEVING EN EEN UNIFORM STRAFSTELSEL IN DE FRANSE TIJD [Towards a national criminal legislation and a uniform system of punishment during the French occupation]. Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis 1954 67(3): 354-373. Discusses the introduction in Holland of a new criminal legislation and new systems of punishment based on the Code Napoléon during the Napoleonic era. D. van Arkel

POLAND

1286. Grochulska, Barbara. STATYSTYKA LUD-NOŚCIOWA WARSZAWY W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII WIEKU [Statistics of population in Warsaw during the second half of the eighteenth century]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(4): 586-608. Two censuses of the Warsaw population (1754 and 1792) form the basis for the reconstruction of the social structure of the "Old City of Warsaw," i.e., the city proper without its suburbs. A. F. Dygnas

1287. Michalski, Jerzy. ZAGADNIENIE POLITYKI ANTYCECHOWEJ W CZASACH STANISŁAWA AUGUSTA [Problems of the anti-guild policy during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(4): 635-651. Analyzes the policy of the Polish magnates and the wealthy bourgeoisie which aimed at the destruction of the old guilds during the second half of the eighteenth century. Guilds were an obstacle to free industrial enterprise. Based on extensive printed and manuscript sources.

A. F. Dygnas

1288. Rostworowski, Emanuel. KORESPONDENCJA SZCZĘSNego POTOCKIEGO Z SEWERYNEM RZEWUSKIM Z LAT 1788-1796 [The correspondence of Szczesny Potocki and Seweryn Rzewuski from 1788 to 1796]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(4): 722-740. Reproduces twenty letters from Potocki and five from Rzewuski preserved in the Provincial Archives and in the Czartoryski library in Cracow. This correspondence of the two leading theorists of the Confederation of Targowica throws light on their respective political creeds. Potocki appears to be a republican aiming at the abolition of the kingdom and the transformation of Poland into an oligarchic republic. Rzewuski appears as a Polish magnate of the old style, trying to preserve the king but attempting to strip him of the last vestiges of power. These two men were brought together only by their common opposition to the constitutional changes of 1788-92.

A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

1289. Ribeiro, Luís da Silva (President, Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira). POSTURAS DA CAMARA MUNICIPAL DE ANGRA DE 1788 [Decrees of the Municipal Chamber of Angra from the year 1788]. Boletim do Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira 1954 12(12): 188-252. The ordinances of the Municipal Chamber of Angra (Azores) regulated trade, agriculture and the exercise of the arts and crafts. Detailed wage and price tables give an insight into the living standard in this town at the end of the eighteenth century. The manuscript is printed in its entirety, and contains a speech of the Royal Magistrate of the city of Angra, José de Matos Pereira Godinho who explains the background and the importance of the municipal legislation and shows the principles by which the legislator should be guided. In his introduction Dr. Luís da Silva Ribeiro explains the significance of these ordinances for the history of the town. These documents are deposited in Angra. Rosemarie Kraus

RUSSIA

1290. Imeri, Alexis. GEORGIA AND RUSSIAN EX-
NSION. Voice of Free Georgia 1954 (6): 28-31.
documented narrative of the 1804 rebellion in
Georgia against the Czarist government, and of the
latter's reprisals, particularly in Eastern Georgia.
R. Mueller

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

1291. Elinder, Erik (Stockholm). ADOLF LUDVIG
AMILTONS MINNESANTECKNINGAR FRÅN 1800 ÅRS RIKSDAG
[Adolf Ludvig Hamilton's notes concerning the 1800
diet]. Personhistorisk Tidskrift 1954 52(3): 73-
42. A study of the Diet of Norrköping in 1800
through an analysis of Hamilton's notes. Discusses
the struggle for power between King Gustav III and
his estates. Ingeborg Luyken

1292. Jørgensen, Troels G. (former President,
Danish Supreme Court). CHRISTIAN COLBJØRNSSENS
AFGANG FRA KANCELIET I 1804 [Christian Colbjørnsen's
resignation from the Chancery in 1804]. [Danish]
Historisk Tidsskrift 1954 4(3): 376-394. Pre-
sents material from the Danish national archives on
Colbjørnsen's resignation which caused considerable
speculation and was assumed to have been inspired
by differences of opinion between Colbjørnsen and
Moltke. Its main cause, however, was the legal
status of the Danish nobility which arose from a re-
quest for admission of the daughter of General Hans
Lindholm to Vemmetofte. Basically, the incident in-
volved absolute monarchy and the rules governing
nobility and titles. R. E. Lindgren

1293. Kerkkonen, Martti. VIAPORIN ANTAUTUMINEN
I 1808 [The surrender of the Viapori-Sveaborg
fortress in 1808]. Historiallinen Aikakauskirja
1954 (3): 149-159. A review, occasioned by the
publication of Wilhelm Odelberg's Viceamiral Carl
Graf von Cronstedt, Levnadsteckning och tidsskildring
(Helsingfors, 1954), of sundry hypotheses to ac-
count for the sudden surrender without resistance
of a key fortress. Kerkkonen, unlike Odelberg,
finds the decisive factor was Cronstedt's acceptance
of a widespread view that war against Russia was
hopeless. J. I. Kolehmainen

SPAIN

See also: 1299

1294. Marqués de Saltillo. LA NOBLEZA
ESPAÑOLA EN EL SIGLO XVIII [The Spanish aristocra-
cy in the 18th century]. Revista de Archivos,
Bibliotecas y Museos 1954 60(2): 417-449. Short
biographies of various representatives of Spanish
aristocratic families. Ingeborg Luyken
1295. Sarrailh, Jean (Recteur, Paris Univ.). LA
CRISE SPIRITUELLE ET ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'ESPAGNE À LA
FIN DU 18^e SIÈCLE [The spiritual and economic
crisis in Spain at the end of the 18th century].
Journal of Modern History 1955 27(1): 1-13.
Discusses the reforming activities of Spanish minis-
ters, such as Jovellanos and Campomanes and of the
groups known as "Societies of the Friends of the
people" against the background of Spanish poverty,
ignorance, and administrative inefficiency which
Charles III inherited in 1759. Economic reforms,

the revival of mining and other industries, improve-
ment of agricultural techniques, interest in travel
and foreign countries, the abandonment of scholasti-
cism at the universities after 1770 and an anti-
clerical policy combined with a desire to restore
pure Christianity are viewed as symptoms of Spain's
internal crisis and attempts to overcome that
crisis. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

1296. Serrano Montalvo, Antonio. LA DEFENSA EN
CANFRANC EN 1808 [The defense of Canfranc in the
year 1808]. Argensola 1954 5(19): 201-216. A
study of Colonel Fernando García Martín, the defend-
er of Canfranc (on the Franco-Spanish border) during
the Napoleonic Wars. Based on primary and secondary
sources. Ingeborg Luyken

Latin America

(including ANTILLES)

1297. Dermigny, L. and G. Debien. LA RÉVOLUTION
AUX ANTILLES. MARINS ET COLONS - MARCHANDS ET
PETITS BLANCS. DEUX DOCUMENTS (AOÛT 1790 - AOÛT
1792) [The revolution in the Antilles. Naval per-
sonnel and settlers - Merchants and "small whites."
Two documents (August 1790 - August 1792)]. Revue
d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1955 8(4): 496-
517. Article to be continued. H A Staff

1298. Izquierdo, J. Joaquin. EL DOCTOR MONTAÑA
Y EL MOVIMIENTO INSURGENTE [Doctor Montaña and the
revolutionary movement]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4
(2): 250-264. When Hidalgo raised the flag of
independence in Mexico in 1810, the Viceroy appealed
to the University of Mexico faculty to take the
lead in molding public opinion by means of private
conversations and public writings toward an aboli-
tion of the bitter feeling between the native and
the American-born Spaniards. As a result of this
appeal, Dr. Luis Montaña wrote his Reflexiones in
which he called for union among all Spaniards and
wrote vigorously against independence. Somewhat
later, Montaña wrote five poems against violence.
Both the Reflexiones and the five poems are ana-
lyzed by the author. R. B. McCornack

1299. Marin-Tamayo, Fausto. LAS MOCEDADES DE
ALLENDE [The youth of Allende]. Historia Mexicana
1955 4(3): 353-376. Ignacio de Allende was the
third of seven children born to María Ana Unzaga
and Domingo Narciso de Allende. His father had
emigrated from Spain to Mexico. After receiving
some formal education Allende entered a regiment of
dragoons with the rank of lieutenant. In 1800 he
became acquainted with Miguel Hidalgo. When
Trafalgar left ocean communication with Spain at the
mercy of the enemy and the Viceroy prepared to de-
fend New Spain by concentrating his forces at
various strategic points, Allende received leave to
retire to his home where his letters soon begin to
speak of independence for Mexico.

R. B. McCornack

1300. Unsigned. LA CATEDRA DEL DR. FELIX DE
RESTREPO [The chair of Dr. Félix de Restrepo].
Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 482-
493. Documents relating to a dispute over back
salaries occurring in 1780 between Félix Restrepo
and the Rector of the Colegio de San Bartolomé

which throw light on both the financial position of the college and on the career of Restrepo.

D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 1272

1301. Mackie, Alexander. GEORGE DUFFIELD, REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(1): 3-22. Describes the life of the Reverend George Duffield (1732-90), Presbyterian pastor. Duffield actively supported American independence and was appointed chaplain of

the Continental Congress in 1776. Based on church records and published sources. H A Staff

1302. Paneake, John S. (Univ. of Alabama). THE "INVISIBLES": A CHAPTER IN THE OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT MADISON. Journal of Southern History 1955 21 (1): 17-37. The name "Invisibles" was coined by Nathaniel Macon in 1810 to designate a group in opposition to Madison. An analysis of the policies of the Invisibles in the Senate urging more stringent measures against Great Britain, centering on maritime grievances leading up to the War of 1812.

D. Davis

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 1239

1303. Andersons, Edgar (Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.). BRITU DESANT KURZEME. KRIMAS KARŠ LATVIJAS PIEKRASTE [British landings on Courland. The Crimean War on the Latvian coast]. Cēla Zīmes 1954 (22): 447-456. Based on unpublished documents in the Scandinavian archives and on little known Latvian, Scandinavian and British secondary sources. Examines the Russian defense of the Latvian coasts, the attitudes of the local inhabitants and the British and French naval operations in the Latvian waters. Also discusses the British landings on the Latvian coasts, and the secret plans for the Northern Front in 1856 against Russia in the Baltic area, including the military forces of Great Britain, France, Sweden, and Denmark. Author

1304. Bartier, John. PROUDHON ET SES AMIS BELGES [Proudhon and his Belgian friends]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1954 53(11/12) 13-15. Based on Proudhon's works and on printed and oral Belgian sources. While he was in exile Proudhon's two principal friends were Rolland and Félix Delhasse. Others were Emile Deschanel, Lerch, Thoré-Bürger, Madier-Montjau, Van Bommel, Haeck, Dulière, Altmeyer, Jottrand, Molinari, de Bonne, Bourson, Lebègue, and Lacroix. Proudhon seems to have had more influence on Belgians of the generation after his exile than upon his Belgian contemporaries: on de Coster, Denis, de Greff, de Paepe, and Vandervelde. His friends were mostly among radicals who were both anti-Catholic and anti-liberal. L. M. Case

1305. Boerma, J. J. Westendorp. BRIEFWISSELING VAN MR. R. G. VAN POLANEN, 1828-1832 [The correspondence of R. G. van Polanen (LL.B.), 1828-32]. Verslag van de Algemene Vergadering van het Historisch Genootschap 1952/53 69(4): 89-122. Describes politics within the Dutch East India Company and contains pertinent remarks on American slavery, trade, and canal building and on Franco-Dutch affairs. J. J. Murray

1306. Briggs, Asa (Oxford Univ.). CRIMEAN CENITENARY. Virginia Quarterly Review 1954 30(4): 542-555. An analysis of the conditions contributing to the outbreak of the Crimean War, as well

as the range and varying motivations of English opinion favoring participation in the conflict. Blunders and inefficiency led to two new developments in English domestic affairs: enhancement of the powers of the press, and the novel constitutional procedure of demands for parliamentary investigating committees. Parallels to contemporary affairs are "implicit in the story."

J. L. B. Atkinson

1307. Brunon, Jean. BALACLAVA. LA CHARGE DE LA BRIGADE LÉGÈRE [Balaclava. The Charge of the Light Brigade]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 10(3/4): 217-240. A detailed and annotated description of the disposition and movement of both English brigades at the Battle of Balaclava (1854), and the left flank support given by the Chasseurs d'Afrique. The English army was catastrophically out of date. Describes the changes instituted as a result of the personal and tactical errors of this battle. Contains a bibliography of printed works, the unpublished orders of General Canrobert and copious illustrations, hitherto unpublished, from R. and J. Brunon archives. H. M. Adams

1308. Duker, Abraham G. JEWISH VOLUNTEERS IN THE OTTOMAN-POLISH COSSACK UNITS DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR. Jewish Social Studies 1954 16(4): 351-376. Continued from previous number [see 513]. Describes the activities of Adam Mickiewicz in attempting to organize a Jewish Legion in Turkey (1855) during the Crimean War and the attitude of the Polish and Cossack leaders in Turkey (Czaykowski, Zamoyski, Czartoryski). After Mickiewicz's death (November 1855), the project disintegrated, having lost its guiding spirit, and partly also as a result of the attitude of the Turkish government and the Western Powers who feared the possible consequences of an armed Jewish element which might desire "to reconstruct the Kingdom of Israel." The appendix contains a list of Jews in the armed forces of various countries during the Crimean War and two letters in Polish referring to the Legion project. Based on published sources. H A Staff

1309. Kaehler, Siegfried A. ÜBER EINIGE POLITISCHE VISIONEN DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS [Some political visions of the nineteenth century]. Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen 1.Phil.-hist. Klasse 1954 (4): 81-98. Examines some striking predictions of future events made during the nineteenth century: 1) Heinrich Heine's predic-

tion (1834) of a German revolution, which would be a philosophical as well as a political revolution, and could be followed by a world revolution; 2) a memorandum by the Austrian Minister of War, Freiherr von Huhn, written in 1870, in which the Minister presented his recommendations on the position which Austria should take in the event of a Franco-Prussian war: namely, that Austria should ally herself with France against Prussia. This would result in a world conflagration involving Russia, but regardless of the grave responsibility, Austria must "fight his giant [Russia] and throw him back upon Asia, if the world is not to be divided, sooner or later, between two powers, Northamerica and Russia." Through her victorious emergence from this world war, Austria would restore her international position and remedy her internal disorders. A third "vision," a poem by the Austrian Robert Hamerling from the year 1864, which was widely circulated by German National Socialist propaganda, is shown to be a falsification. H A Staff

1310. Kraus, Werner. THEODOR MOMMSEN UND ZÜRICH [Theodor Mommsen and Zurich]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(2): 158-164. Provides a glimpse of the private life of the great German historian by means of edited extracts from hitherto unpublished letters to his fiancée, Marie Reimer. The letters were written in 1854 while Mommsen was a political exile and professor of Roman law at Zurich. An earlier article appeared in the same journal, 1952 78(5). L. Hertzman

1311. Loubere, Leo A. (Univ. of Tennessee). THE EVOLUTION OF LOUIS BLANC'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(1): 39-60. Traces the development of Blanc's political philosophy from the pre-1830 royalism of his youth, through a middle phase of democratic socialism in the 1830's and 1840's to the views of the exiled Blanc after 1848. Faith in the masses of the electorate underlay Blanc's thought in the middle period, especially his advocacy of unicameralism and his neglect of minority rights. After 1848, his faith in the electorate waned, he developed views on the protection of minority rights and conceded greater importance to a government of experts, a "democratic technocracy." Relations to Ledru-Rollin are touched upon.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

1312. Santini, Luigi. ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI E L'EMIGRAZIONE POLITICO-RELIGIOSA IN INGHILTERRA E NEGLI STATI UNITI NEL DECENNIO 1849-1859 [Alessandro Gavazzi and the political-religious emigration in England and the United States in the decade 1849-59]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 587-594. A report on the struggle of the former Barnabite monk, Alessandro Gavazzi, against the Papacy during his exile in England and North America. Based on his works and published sources.

W. E. Heydendorff

1313. Schneider, Carl E. (Eden Theological Seminary). THE AMERICANIZATION OF AUGUST RAUSCHENBUSCH. Church History 1955 24(1): 3-14. Reviews Rauschenbusch's rationalistic and pietistic phases in Germany and discusses the further development of his beliefs in their Pietist-Puritan and Baptist aspects in America. Largely based on some newly discovered letters. E. Oberholzer Jr.

1314. Sherbo, Arthur (Univ. of Illinois). ALBERT BRISBANE AND HAWTHORNE'S HOLGRAVE AND HOLINGSWORTH. New England Quarterly 1954 27(4): 531-534. Uses studies of both Hawthorne and Albert Brisbane, the reformer and disciple of Fourier, to suggest the novelist's possible use of Brisbane's life for characters in The House of Seven Gables and in The Blithedale Romance. Argues that such derivation would show that Hawthorne had become disillusioned with certain ideas of reform after reading Fourieristic literature in 1851, before writing The Blithedale Romance. D. Davis

1315. Slade, R. L'ATTITUDE DES MISSIONS PROTESTANTES VIS-À-VIS DES PUISSANCES EUROPÉENNES AU CONGO AVANT 1885 [The attitude of Protestant missions toward European powers in the Congo before 1885]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(2): 684-721. Deals with British, Portuguese, French, and Belgian--and Protestant and Catholic--rivalries and relations. Finds that mutual assistance was rendered by Leopold II and English Protestant missionaries during the period culminating in the recognition of the Congo Free State (1885). Uses archives of the British Foreign Office, the Belgian Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, the Baptist Missionary Society (at Mission House, London, and at Regents Park College, Oxford), Missions Protestantes files at Tervuren, papers of W. H. Bentley, and contemporary newspapers.

R. C. Hayes

1316. Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. ARCTIC CONTROVERSY: THE LETTERS OF JOHN RAE. Geographical Journal 1954 120(4): 486-493. Rae's Arctic Correspondence, 1844-55, published by the Hudson's Bay Record Society in 1953, is a start toward a series of Rae publications. Rae was the most challenging if not the most important figure in the history of nineteenth century arctic exploration. From the time when he brought the first news of the fate of the tragic Franklin expedition, he was a centre of controversy. Though he had serious faults, Rae was the leader in the use of local arctic resources.

H. D. Jordan

1317. Trionfi, Carlo. UN CENTENARIO - LA SPEDIZIONE DI CRIMEA [A centenary - the Crimean expedition]. Rivista Militare 1955 11(4): 424-452. Article to be continued.

1318. Truc, Gonzague. MADAME SWETCHINE ET LES AFFAIRES RELIGIEUSES DE SON TEMPS [Madame Swetchine and the religious life of her time]. Écrits de Paris 1955 March(124): 83-86. Sophie Swetchine was converted to Catholicism in 1815 and moved to Paris from Russia. Through her salon and her writings she exercised a great influence in Catholic circles of her time. H A Staff

1319. Unsigned. NOUVELLES LETTRES ATHÉNIENNES [New Athenian letters]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1954 8(6): 461-469. The Bibliothèque Nationale de France recently acquired a series of letters written by Gobineau to two Athenian women. Three of these letters, dated 1868 and 1869, are reprinted here. In one letter written in Rio de Janeiro, Gobineau recounts some of his impressions of Brazil. H A Staff

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 1354

1320. Jen, Yu-wen (Member, Editorial Board of Journal of Oriental Studies, Univ. of Hong Kong). T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO SHIANG JYH KWO [The Rural Administration of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Journal of Oriental Studies 1954 1(2): 249-308. A study of the system of rural administration of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo and its sources. The author compares it with systems established by former dynasties in China. Though it had its imperfections, its progressive programs, such as compulsory education for the children and social security measures, opened a new era in Chinese history. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of qualified and honest administrators, only part of this system functioned effectively. Based on Chinese and foreign books, magazines and unpublished manuscripts in the possession of the author. Diep-Trieu Mao

1321. Jen, Yu-wen. T'AI-P'ING T'IENT-KUO TYAN JINQ KWO [The land system and the land administration of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Journal of Oriental Studies 1954 1(1): 26-68. A study and criticism of the land system and the land administration of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. This system was rooted in religious belief and on the principle of equality of classes and of the sexes. Its aim was to improve the living conditions by an equal distribution of land among the people. It had characteristics of Eastern and Western civilization. On the whole the system was not unsound but the government of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo lacked the practical means of carrying it out and never put it into practice. One of the reasons for this may have been that the war with the Ching Dynasty kept the government from risking the introduction of such a radical reform. Throughout its brief existence the government of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo thus adopted almost entirely the land administration of its opponent, the Ching Dynasty, with minor changes, in order that it could smoothly collect the taxes to support its large army and administration. Based on published sources and unpublished official documents. Diep-Trieu Mao

1322. Ting, Min-nan. TI I TZ'U YA P'IENT CHAN CHENG - WAI KUO TZU PENG CHU I CH'IN LIAO CHUNG KUO TI KAI TUAN [The First Opium War - beginning of foreign capitalist aggression in China]. Chung Kuo K'o Hsueh Yuan Li Shih Yen Chiu Shuo Ti San Shuo Chi Kan 1954 1(1): 78-102. Based on Chinese and foreign sources and written with a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint. Reviews the historical significance of the Opium War, 1840-42, which is taken as the starting point of modern Chinese history. It shook the Manchu regime, paved the way for the inroads of foreign capitalism, and aroused the Chinese people to embark on a struggle against oppression. T. S. Sun

1323. Ward, Barbara E. A HAKKA KONGSI IN BORNEO. Journal of Oriental Studies 1954 1(2): 358-370. A well documented analysis of the Kongsì system, the social organization of the Hakka people in West Borneo around the middle of the nineteenth century. H A Staff

1324. Yu, Sheng-wu. SHIH CHIU SHIH CHI CHUNG YEH WAI KUO TZO PENG CHU I CH'IN LIAO CHE LIAO MAI CHUNG KUO JEN MIN TI TSUI HSING [Crimes of foreign capitalist aggressors in shanghaiing Chinese people in mid-nineteenth century]. Shih Hsueh ([Peking] Kuang Ming Jih Pao) 1954 (33). Based on Chinese documents, works by S. W. Williams, and British Parliamentary Papers, Emigration, 1853. Examines the slave trade in Chinese laborers carried out by French, British, American, Spanish, Portuguese traders in Fukien and Kwangtung provinces in the 1840's and 1850's. Alleges brutal treatment of Chinese laborers shipped to the Americas, chiefly Cuba. The total number of Chinese laborers sold into slavery is said to have been 150,000 by 1858 and half a million by 1875. T. S. Sun

Australia

1325. Rankin, D. H. SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY. Victorian Historical Magazine 1954 25(4): 107-132. Life history of Sir Charles Duffy (1816-1903) who played a prominent part on the Australian political scene from 1856-81 as member of the Victorian Parliament, Minister in various governments and Premier (in 1872). Describes his parliamentary activities and the laws he originated, such as the Land Act, his improvement of the civil service and economic improvements. H A Staff

1326. Rash, Keith. THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD AT BALLARAT. Victorian Historical Magazine 1954 25(4): 133-143. Describes the discovery of gold at Ballarat, Australia, in 1851. Based on published sources and government reports. H A Staff

Canada

See also: 1037

1327. Morton, W. L. THE FORMATION OF THE FIRST FEDERAL CABINET. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(2): 113-125. The composition of the federal cabinet of Canada is governed by three considerations: 1) representation of sections and provinces in the cabinet as well as the legislature; 2) the sectional balance of representation; 3) the representation of religious and ethnic communities as well as of territorial sections. These considerations are illustrated in certain correspondence and debates during the formation of the first federal cabinet of Canada. The theoretical interest of the matter lies in the conflict between the principle of cabinet solidarity and the diversity of interests implicit in sectional and communal representation in the cabinet. Author

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 1246, 1366, 1373

1328. Janićijević, Dimitrije (Belgrade). PRVA ZENA KNJIZEVNIK U KNEZEVINI SRBIJI [The first woman writer in the Principality of Serbia]. Politika 1954 3 July. Describes the background and literary career of Ana Obrenović Konstantinović, the first woman writer in nineteenth-century Serbia. The article also deals with the westernization in

erbia and with her social and cultural history.
S. Gavrilović

1329. Kournoutos, G. P. (Keeper of Manuscripts, National Library, Athens). HO LORDOS CHARLES MURRAY PETHAINEI GIA TEN HELLADA (1824) [Lord Charles Murray dies for Greece (1824)]. Angloelinkif Epitheorisi 1954 7: 20-52. Lord Charles Murray (born ca. 1800), son of the Duke of Atholl, imbued with philhellenism through his classical training, went to Greece early in 1824. He reached Missolonghi in May 1824, after Byron's death. Along with Edward Blaquiere he represented the Greek Committee of London. He financed Greek fortification works. Hardships suffered in the mountains of the Peloponnese led to his premature death in 1824. The study is based mostly on unpublished sources in the Archive of the London Greek Committee (in the National Library, Athens) and the General State Archives (Athens). P. Topping

1330. Milović, Jevto (Historical Institute, Montenegro). NJEGOSEV BORAVAK U BECU 1836 I 1837. ODINE I NJEGOV POKUSAJ DA PODJE U PARIZ [Nyegoš's stay in Vienna in 1836 and 1837 and his attempt to go to Paris]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(1): 76-118. Describes how Metternich received Prince-Bishop Peter II Petrović Nyegoš, the Montenegrin ruler, poet and philosopher. Metternich placed him under surveillance and blocked his projected visit to Paris because he feared his liberal sympathies. Based primarily on Austrian State Archives in Zadar (Dalmatia) and in Vienna. S. Gavrilović

1331. Milutinović, Nikola (High school teacher, Novi Sad). MIHAILO POLIT-DESANCIC I CRNA GORA [Mihailo Polit Desančić and Montenegro]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(1): 145-161. Based on Desančić's memoirs, political speeches and publications. Describes the Montenegrin experiences of this jurist, author, member of parliament and Serbian political leader. The description contains material of interest on: 1) technical assistance by highly cultured Serbs from Austria to the southern Serbian states; 2) the westernization of Montenegro; and 3) the "Cult of Montenegro": "for a Serb to come to Montenegro is the same as for a Muslim to go to the Holy Mecca or a Christian to go to Jerusalem."

S. Gavrilović

1332. Protopsáltis, Emm. G. (Director of General State Archives, Athens). MYSTIKOS APESTALMENOS TOU METTERNICH PROS TON ALEX. MAVROCORDATON [Secret emissary of Metternich to Alex. Mavrocordato]. Enthíná 1953 57: 83-101. Alexander Mavrocordato was the most important political mind of the Greek Revolution (1821-27). From his vast personal archive (now in the General State Archives, Athens), unpublished documents are presented revealing that in July 1824 Metternich sent a special emissary, Haunschild, to Mavrocordato, in order to establish friendly relations with the provisional Greek government. The Greeks avoided establishing relations with Austria which would have compromised them in the eyes of the other powers (especially England), which was Metternich's objective.

P. Topping

1333. Soulis, George Chr. (Harvard Univ.). HE THESSALONIKE KATA TAS ARCHAS TES HELLENIKES PANASTASEOS [Thessaloniki at the beginning of the

Greek Revolution]. Makedoniká 1941-1952 2: 583-589. A long letter (in the original and in Greek) of the American missionary, Pliny Fisk (1792-1825), which vividly relates the events in and near Thessaloniki during the early months of the Greek Revolution (up to September 1821). It is taken from the papers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions preserved in the Houghton Library of Harvard University.

P. Topping

BELGIUM

See also: 1423

1334. Flaming, Maurits de. 5. APRIL 1943 - 5. APRIL 1955. Nation Europa 1955 5(4): 12. Commemorates the decennary of the Allied air attack on Oude-God, and particularly subsequent Allied persecutions of pro-German Flemings, which Belgian officials have carefully concealed. R. Mueller

1335. Simon, A. LA NONCIATURE FURNARI A BRUXELLES (1838-1842) [Furnari's nunciature in Brussels]. Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique 1954 49 (4): 808-834. Continues the analysis of Furnari's activities in Belgium (see 521). Furnari lacked consideration for the religious authority of the Belgian episcopacy, putting pressure on it to make concessions to the government on the issue of public elementary education. He tended to make a political instrument of the nunciature. He regarded the University of Louvain as the stronghold of Lamennais' influence and brought discredit on it in his reports to the Holy See. On the positive side must be mentioned that he supported Belgian independence, increased the prestige of his office and of the Holy See, especially in political circles, and that he established good relations between Church and State. His real significance was that he tried to prove that the Church could regain the position it occupied under the Ancien Régime. He was bound to fail in this as nineteenth-century conditions were not propitious to his aims. Based on published sources and church archives. H A Staff

1336. Van Nuffel, Robert O. J. GIOVANNI ARRIVABENE CONSIGLIERE PROVINCIALE PER IL BRABANTE [Giovanni Arrivabene, deputy in the Provincial Council of Brabant]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 609-619. After the failure of the uprisings of 1820-21, Giovanni Arrivabene went into exile. After 1837, he lived in Belgium and occupied himself with the propagation of social reform. Having become a Belgian citizen, he became deputy in the Provincial Council of Brabant. The article describes his activities on the basis of the reports of this Council. W. E. Heydendorff

FRANCE

See also: 1367, 1386, 1395

1337. Bourgois-Macé, Andrée. LA VIE AVENTUREUSE ET PITTORESQUE DE SA MAJESTE ORLLIE-ANTOINE I^{er} [The adventurous and picturesque life of His Majesty Orllie-Antoine I]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 November(58): 535-541. Describes the remarkable career of Orélie Tounens (1825-78) who had decided to become king of Araucania (South America). He arrived in Araucania in 1858, set up a constitu-

tional monarchy and proclaimed himself king. In 1862 he was captured by the Chileans, imprisoned, but released as mad, and forced to return to France.

H A Staff

1338. Boussel, Patrice. PROPHÈTES ET RÉFORMATEURS PARISIENS D'IL Y A UN SIÈCLE [Parisian prophets and reformers a century ago]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 October (57): 431-438. Popular account of some nineteenth-century social and religious reformers: Jean Journet, the Fourierist; Ganeau ("Mapah"), founder of "évidisme"; Louis-Jean-Baptiste de Turreil, founder of "fusionisme," and Paulin Gagne, who advocated universal unity. No sources indicated. H A Staff

1339. Dainville, François de, S.I. ÉTUDE SUR LA CARTOGRAPHIE ECCLÉSIASTIQUE DU XVI^e AU XVIII^e SIÈCLE [A study of ecclesiastical cartography from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Église de France 1954 40(134): 7-121. A history of French ecclesiastical cartography with detailed descriptions of the schools of cartography and the main cartographers, as well as the maps produced. These maps throw light on the ecclesiastical mentality of the time, the organization of the Church and they represent valuable documents for the demographic and sociological study of the French provinces before the Revolution. Based on numerous primary and secondary sources. H A Staff

1340. Fohlen, Claude (Lycée Hoche). LA CONCENTRATION DANS L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE FRANÇAISE DU XIX^e SIÈCLE [Concentration in the French textile industry of the 19th century]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2: 46-58. The 'fifties and 'sixties, marked by fusion and concentration of industry, were of decisive importance for the development of a capitalist economy in France. This development was less spectacular in the textile industry which had a special status due to its artisan and family-type structure and its dispersion over the whole of France. Several factors caused a decisive change: the economic crisis of 1846-48, the commercial treaty with England (1860) putting an end to protectionism, the shortage of cotton in the 'sixties, technical progress and the initiative of some manufacturers. The resulting concentration manifested itself in 1) financial concentration (of two types: larger enterprises bought up smaller ones, and many enterprises increased their capital holdings by issuing shares); 2) technical concentration; 3) geographic concentration (which in part reflected technical concentration). Although less revolutionary than in the metallurgic industry or in transportation, this transformation fixed the characteristic traits of the textile industry for at least a century. These traits were not essentially modified until the appearance of new textiles. Based on documents in the Archives nationales, contemporary journals and published sources. H A Staff

1341. Gastey (Général). LA CAMPAGNE DE SAINT-CLOUD [The Saint Cloud Campaign]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1954 10(3/4): 41-49. Describes the participation of Saint-Cyr students in the Revolution of 1830. Based on memoirs and secondary sources. H. M. Adams

1342. Geyraud, Pierre. VICTOR HUGO ET LES JOURNÉES DE 48 [Victor Hugo and the days of 48]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(53): 707-708. Re-counts some episodes of the insurrection of 1848 and the attitude of Victor Hugo. Hugo saved the lives of several persons who had taken part in the insurrection. Based on Hugo's writings.

H A Staff

1343. Léon, Pierre (Univ. of Lyons). LES GRÈVES DE 1867-1870 DANS LE DÉPARTEMENT DE L'ISÈRE [The strikes of 1867-70 in the Département of the Isère]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1954 1(4): 272-300. This analysis of the causes, course and results of a series of industrial strikes in Dauphiné reveals that these partially successful manifestations had political and economic motives. The strikers were opposed to Napoleon III and reacted against the hardships of the industrial crisis. The strikes were also closely connected with labor movements at Lyons and elsewhere, and constituted the first co-ordinated demonstration of the working class in this important industrial region. The sources are unpublished materials in the Archives Nationales (Paris), in the Archives Départementales de l'Isère (Grenoble), local business records and newspapers. D. L. Dowd

1344. Marlin, Roger (Collège Moderne of Besançon). UN JOURNAL LÉGITIMISTE DE PROVINCE SOUS LA SECONDE RÉPUBLIQUE: L'UNION FRANC-COMTOISE [A legitimist provincial paper in the Second Republic: L'Union Franc-Comtoise]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2: 67-75. This newspaper appeared in Besançon from 1846 to 1887 and was for a long time edited by Jacques-Frédéric Michel. Montalembert contributed to it and used it several times as his electoral organ. Addressing itself primarily to an intellectual audience, the paper fought for the principles elaborated by the theorists of legitimism particularly after 1830. It attempted to arrive at a synthesis of traditionalism and liberalism which excluded neither democracy nor legitimate monarchy, and it professed its attachment to parliamentarism. The article describes Michel's attitude on political and social problems of the time and towards Louis Napoleon. Based on documents in the Archives nationales, contemporary journals and books. H A Staff

1345. Martel, André. TOCQUEVILLE ET LES PROBLÈMES COLONIAUX DE LA MONARCHIE DE JUILLET [Tocqueville and the colonial problems of the July Monarchy]. Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale 1954 32(4): 367-388. Tocqueville sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1839 until 1851; until 1848 he was classed as a member of the liberal opposition. He concerned himself with a great variety of questions during this period, among which were those relating to colonies. He advocated the abolition of slavery but was nevertheless cognizant of the many complications which this would involve. After a prolonged and systematic study, he concluded that it was impractical for France to attempt to maintain penal colonies which would fulfill all requirements of justice and morality. He favored the French conquest of Algeria but defended the civil rights of the native population and advocated measures for ensuring a stable and productive European population.

R. E. Cameron

1346. Maurois, André. ST. HELENA: A DRAMA OF RIM MAKE-BELIEVE. New York Times Magazine 1955 9 January: 26, 56, 58, 60, 62. An account of Napoleon's last days in exile on St. Helena. Describes the small group of loyal followers who accompanied him there and recounts their daily activities. Napoleon maintained a fiction of imperial grandeur but boredom soon became almost overwhelming. He grew increasingly ill of a stomach ailment and died on 5 May 1821. R. F. Campbell

1347. Villain, Jean. SOUCIS BOURGEOIS PENDANT LE SIÈGE DE PARIS [Worries of a bourgeois during the siege of Paris]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 August (55): 161-166. Reprints letters of a Parisian written in 1870 which reflect the daily life during the siege. H A Staff

GERMANY

See also: 1153

1348. Bobkov, A. M. "MOLODAIA GERMANIIA" (IZ ISTORII NEMETSKOGO DEMOKRATICHESKOGO DVIZHENIIA) "Young Germany"--from the history of the German Democratic movement]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 13-103. Descriptive account of the formation, composition and activities of the Junges Deutschland and established in Switzerland in 1834. Originally composed mainly of representatives of the petty bourgeoisie who stressed conspiratorial tactics, it eventually came to include many artisans who directed its efforts to the active and open propaganda of radical democratic ideas. Contains no original documentation. M. Raeff

1349. Jaros, J. NIEZNANA WZMIANKA O PIERWSZYM TRAJKU W GÓRNOŚLĄSKIM PRZEMYSŁE WĘGLOWYM W R. 1847 [An unknown mention of the first strike in the Upper Silesian coal industry in the year 1847]. Archeion 1954 23: 167-168. Shows that the 1850 strike in the "Eugenienglück" coal mine in Miemianowice was not the first strike manifestation of the Silesian proletariat but was preceded in 1847 by the strike in the "Król" coal mine, the largest government coal mine in the province. H A Staff

1350. Mencil, Tadeusz. INSPEKCJA PRZEMYSŁOWA W ZABORZE PRUSKIM I JEJ AKTA W WOJEWÓDZKIM ARCHIWUM PAŃSTWOWYM W POZNANIU [The Industrial Inspectorates in the territory formerly annexed by Prussia and their documents in the Poznań Archives]. Archeion 1954 23: 116-136. Poznań which was part of Prussia from the end of the eighteenth century until 1918, was granted independent government Inspectorates of factories between 1894 and 1909. In 1919, they were abolished and their archives were turned over to the Poznań State Archives. These archives are valuable sources for the history of Polish industry and the economic conditions of the working class. H A Staff

1351. Riemer, Siegfried. POLITIK UND ETHIK [Politics and ethics]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(9): 513-529. Critical discussion of Erich Eyck's biography of Bismarck, dealing mainly with the problem of passing an ethical judgment on Bismarck's life and activities. G. A. Ritter

1352. Unsigned. ALBRECHT VON ROON 30.4.1803 - 23.2.1879. Militärpolitisches Forum 1955 4(2): 6-16. Briefly reviews Roon's career stressing his military reforms and the virtues of the Prussian military system. F. B. M. Hollyday

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1384, 1411, 1463

1353. Burn, W. L. (Durham Univ.). THE FANCY FRANCHISES. Parliamentary Affairs 1955 8(2): 240-245. Numerous proposals were made in England between 1850 and 1867 for electoral reform designed to give the vote to special groups of educated, substantial citizens. The schemes of A. G. Stapleton, George Harris, and Eardley-Wilmot are described, together with reform proposals presented in Parliament. The qualitative principle was not adopted. H. D. Jordan

1354. Hsu, Immanuel C. Y. THE SECRET MISSION OF THE LORD AMHERST ON THE CHINA COAST, 1832. Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 1954 17(1 and 2): 231-252. In 1832 the British East India Company sent H. H. Lindsay on a mission to prohibited ports north of Canton. He was charged with discovering possibilities of trade, strength and disposition of local governments, attitudes of imperial officials and to survey topography and military establishments. Lindsay posed as a shipmaster en route to Japan from Bengal who had been blown off his course. In this way he entered the closed waters of Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, Shanghai, Korea and Ryu-kyus. He reported rich commercial opportunities, the desire of the merchants for trade and the military and administrative weakness of the Manchu Empire. The author terms this voyage a reconnaissance for the later Opium War. Uses available but hitherto unexploited Chinese and English sources. Includes a note on Chinese records of the East India Company found in the Bodleian Library. J. A. Harrison

1355. Lane, Nicholas (pseudonym). GILBART AND JOPLIN: THE FIRST THIRTY YEARS OF JOINT-STOCK BANKING. History Today 1955 5(2): 112-118. An account of the founding of the first joint-stock banks in England between 1826 and 1857, following exposure of the weakness of private banks in successive crises, and in the light of the Scottish precedent. Thomas Joplin, the pioneer, and J. W. Gilbert, the principal early organizer of joint-stock banks, had to overcome stiff opposition from the vested interest of the private banks as well as from the Bank of England. W. M. Simon

1356. MacDonagh, Oliver. THE REGULATION OF THE EMIGRANT TRAFFIC FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM 1842-55. Irish Historical Studies 1954 9(34): 162-189. The famine in Ireland resulted in a huge increase in emigration in the years 1846-49 for which the shipping trade was not adequately prepared. Revelation of distressing hardships suffered by emigrants gradually led to legislation to regulate emigration. The article describes this legislation between 1842 and 1855 and discusses some of the problems it raised, such as the question of state interference in private trade and government expenditure. The legislation amounted to a veritable "administrative

revolution" and testified to a transformation in the approach to government regulation. Based on research in British government departmental records.
H A Staff

1357. Parker, W. M. DEAN MILMAN AND "THE QUARTERLY REVIEW" Quarterly Review 1955 293(603): 30-43. Traces the career of Henry Hart Milman (1791-1868), Dean of St. Paul, who was a steady contributor of the Quarterly Review, a distinguished figure in English literature and theology, and a historian. Based on published sources and unpublished letters in the National Library of Scotland.
H A Staff

1358. Thornton, A. P. BRITISH POLICY IN PERSIA, 1858-1890. English Historical Review 1954 69(273): 554-579. Article to be continued.

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1330, 1332, 1385, 1392

1359. Anatoljak, Stjepan (Formerly at Univ. of Zagreb). 1848 GODINA U SPLITU [The year 1848 in Split]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(1): 119-144. Deals with the influence on the Croats of the plans made for the constitutional reorganization of the Habsburg monarchy after the Revolution of 1848 and the end of the "Metternich era." Describes the struggle which broke out between the Italian-speaking minority of Split and its Croat-speaking majority over the question of union between Dalmatia and Croatia. In the municipal elections held in 1882 the Italian-speaking protagonists of Dalmatian autonomy (autonomasi) were finally defeated by the Croat-speaking majority supporters of union (narodnjaci). Based on Austrian State Archives in Zadar (Dalmatia) and contemporary local newspapers.
S. Gavrilović

1360. Depoli, Attilio. LE ELEZIONI DEL NESSUNO A FIUME NEL 1861 [The elections of the year 1861 in Fiume with the vote "no one"]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 337-351. Fiume's special position as a free city within the Kingdom of Hungary ceased after the defeat of the Hungarians in 1849. The attempts of the Banusi of Croatia to induce the city to send delegates to the Diet of Agram met with resistance because it was feared that the city would be Slavonized. In the two elections of delegates of the year 1861 practically all the votes cast carried the word "no one" instead of the name of a candidate. A third election resulted in large-scale abstention. In 1865, Fiume's former position as corpus separatum adnexum of the Hungarian Kingdom was restored.
W. E. Heydendorff

1361. Matula, Vladimír. K NIEKTORÝM OTÁZKAM SLOVENSKEHO NÁRODNÉHO HNUTIA ŠTYRIDSIATYCH ROKOV XIX. STOR [Contribution to some questions of the Slovak national movement in the forties of the 19th century]. Historický časopis 1954 2(3): 375-406. Examines Slovak nationalism as depicted in contemporary publications, with special regard to various social classes and groups.
F. Wagner

1362. Mésároš, Július. PRÍSPEVOK K OBJASNENIU CHARAKTERU FEUDÁLNYCH PREŽITKOV NA SLOVENSKU PO R. 1848 [Contribution to the explanation of the char-

acter of feudal vestiges after 1848 in Slovakia]. Československý časopis Historický 1954 2(4): 633-650. Analyzes the problem of capitalism as shown in agriculture in Slovakia, in the second half of the nineteenth century. Despite the influence of the Hungarian bourgeois revolution in 1848-49, slow progress was made because of the feudal latifundia in contemporary Hungary--the chief obstacle to industrial progress in Slovakia. Based on some unpublished material in the Archív Krajského súdu [Archives of the Regional Court] in Prešov.
F. Wagner

1363. Novak Grgur (Univ. of Zagreb). PITANJE SJEDINJENJA DALMACIJE S HRVATSKOM, 1860-61 [The question of the union of Dalmatia with Croatia, 1860-61]. Historijski Zbornik 1953 6(1-4): 1-24. Based on the State Archives in Vienna and Dalmatian newspapers. Deals with the deliberations concerning this question in the newly formed Austrian Reichsrat. Quotes in extenso speeches delivered by the proponents of union of Dalmatia with Croatia (Bishop Juraj J. Strossmajer and Ambroz von Vraniczani from Croatia) and by its opponents (Count Frano Borelli from Dalmatia). Shows that the attitude of the imperial authorities in Vienna was based on the requirements of the internal balance of power.
S. Gavrilović

1364. Novotny, Alexander. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH UND SEINE ZEIT, FORSCHUNGEN UND FORSCHUNGSAUFGABEN [Emperor Franz Joseph and his era. Research and its tasks]. Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1954 7(11/12): 451-458. An analysis of the problems incident to the preparation of a definitive and synthesized treatment of the age of Franz Joseph, and a query into the causes of his lingering popularity. The author cites the efforts of several historians who have dealt with aspects of or approaches to Franz Joseph's era, but notes the general lack of comprehensive treatment, which so far only Hugo Hantsch has successfully attempted. A short bibliography of source material and studies of Franz Joseph and his era is appended.
R. Mueller

1365. Vrbová, Pavla. K OTÁZCE VZNIKU STROJÍRENSKÉHO PRŮMYSLU V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH [To the problem of the beginning of machine industry in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia]. Československý časopis Historický 1954 2(4): 669-702. Brief history of the machine industry in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia within the framework of the Austrian Empire from its beginning up to the 1860's. Based on published material.
F. Wagner

ITALY

See also: 1175, 1336, 1447

1366. Balestreri, Leonida. SUI GIORNALI DELL'EMIGRAZIONE ITALIANA IN GRECIA DURANTE IL PERIODO DEL RISORGIMENTO [Concerning the newspapers of the Italian Emigration in Greece during the Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 258-263. A description of the founding of several newspapers on Corfu and of the Telegrafo greco which appeared in Missolonghi in 1824. Mentions Lord Byron's attitude towards the paper.
W. E. Heydendorff

1367. Berselli, Aldo. LE RELAZIONI FRA I CATTOLICI E I CATTOLICI CONSERVATORI DAL 1858 AL 1866 [The relations between the French Catholics and the conservative Catholics of Bologna from 1858 to 1866]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 269-281. Describes the efforts of the Vatican to organize the Catholics of Bologna against the advance of liberalism. The advice of French Catholic circles to the Catholics of Bologna was not always consistent in view of the policy of Napoleon III in Italy. His support of the unification movement in Upper Italy and his protection of the secular power of the Pope could not be reconciled in the long run. However, the Bologna Catholics were advised to organize a Catholic party rather than a revolutionary or a pro-Austrian party. W. E. Heydendorff

1368. Blakiston, Noel. FONTI PER LA STORIA DEL RISORGIMENTO NEL PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE DI LONDRA [Sources for the history of the Risorgimento in the Public Record Office in London]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 282-286. The Public Record Office in London also contains the archives of the Foreign Office; these, together with the semi-official correspondence, provide a wealth of material on the Risorgimento. W. E. Heydendorff

1369. Bourgin, Georges. À PROPOS DE LA MORT DE PISACANE [On the death of Pisacane]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 287-291. Discusses the reports of the French Consul in Genoa, Plange-Bodin, on the Mazzini coup d'état in Sapri (1858), led by Carlo Pisacane, and on general conditions in the Kingdom of Naples. These reports are now located in the Archivi degli Affari Esteri, Naples. W. E. Heydendorff

1370. Cessi Drudi, Maria. INTORNO ALLA CONFERENZA DI GAETA DEL 1849 [Concerning the Conference of Gaeta 1849]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 299-303. The representatives of the Catholic powers met in Gaeta, seat of Pope Pius IX after he had been driven out of Rome by the Republicans, to find a peaceful solution of the Roman question. The events of the conference are discussed on the basis of material in possession of the author, documents in the Austrian State Archives and various publications. The failure of the conference resulted in the armed intervention of the French and the conquest of Rome. W. E. Heydendorff

1371. Cessi, Roberto. IL PROBLEMA DELLA COSTITUENTE NEL 1848 [The problem of a constituent assembly in 1848]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 304-311. Discusses the reasons why, after the initial successes of the Italian revolution, it was not possible to give Italy a common constitution by means of a constituent assembly. The question whether the union should take place through a fusion of the various states or by means of a constituent assembly had not been decided when the defeat in upper Italy made a general solution of the unification problem impossible. W. E. Heydendorff

1372. Ciravegna, Marino. DI QUALE MALATTIA MORÌ IL CONTE DI CAVOUR? [What disease caused Count Cavour's death?]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(2): 5-419. Reports on a medical study of Cavour's

death made by Dr. Carlo Arrigoni, published in Minerva medica (1953). From this study it appears that Cavour contracted malaria at Leri in 1835, had recurring attacks of it during his life, and died of a particularly violent malaria attack in 1861. This disease was not too well identified at that time. Thus it was not apoplexy nor the violent attacks of Garibaldi which brought on Cavour's death. L. M. Case

1373. Ciureanu, Petre. RAPPORTI CULTURALI E GIORNALISTICI TRA L'ITALIA E LA ROMANIA DAL 1850 AL 1880: CESARE CORRENTI E TULLO MASSARANI FILOROMENI [Cultural and journalistic relations between Italy and Rumania, 1850-1880: Cesare Correnti and Tullo Massarani - friends of Rumania]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 312-324. During the period of their exile in Piedmont after 1848-49, Correnti and Massarani expressed their sympathy for the two Rumanian provinces striving for liberation from Turkey by journalistic efforts on their behalf. These also served to establish cultural relations which were deepened when Correnti became Minister of Education in 1870 and Massarani became deputy and published his "Popoli di Romania" in Studii di politica e di storia (Florence, 1875). W. E. Heydendorff

1374. Crescenzo, Gennaro de. PRELUDII AL MOTO CARBONARO DI NOLA (1820) [Prelude of the Carbonari uprising in Nola 1820]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 334-336. Contests the generally accepted version that the Carbonari uprising was prompted by the uprising in Nola in the Kingdom of Naples (2 July 1820) which was led by two cavalry officers and a priest. This uprising was preceded by two similar attempts in Salerno on 30 May and 17 June which were immediately suppressed. W. E. Heydendorff

1375. Di Carlo, Eugenio. FORTUNA DI LAMENNAIS IN SICILIA. (CON DOCUMENTI INEDITI) [Lamennais' success in Sicily. (With unpublished documents)]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 352-359. Lamennais' ideas on the separation of Church and State, religious freedom and the sovereignty of the people exerted a strong influence in Italy in the 1830's. In Sicily his ideas were spread especially by Salvatore Costanzo who translated Lamennais' Paroles d'un croyant (1833). The book was banned by the Church in 1834. Costanzo went into exile in Malta, and the "Lamennais movement" was fought by the Church and the state. A letter by Costanzo and several official police documents referring to his activity are reprinted. W. E. Heydendorff

1376. Falzone, Gaetano. MEMORIE E TRADIZIONI DI GARIBALDINISMO UNGHERESE IN SICILIA [Reminiscences and traditions of Hungarian "Garibaldinism" in Sicily]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 366-370. A report on the participation of the Hungarian Legion in the Sicilian expedition of Garibaldi in 1860. Alois Tüköry fell during the conquest of Palermo and Stefan Türr and Alexander Teleki fought on the side of Garibaldi. W. E. Heydendorff

1377. Finali, Gaspare. DALLE "MEMORIE" - CON UNA NOTIZIA DI GIOVANNI MAIOLI [From the "Memoirs" - with an introduction by Giovanni Maioli]. Nuova Antologia di lettere, arti e scienze 1954 462(1845): 39-62. The papers of the Italian statesman,

Gaspere Finali, are in the process of publication. Finali fought for Italian unity and was a Minister, Senator and President of the Court of Accounts. His memoirs are of great value for the history of the Risorgimento. Some excerpts are printed here, including notes on the financial difficulties of Italy between 1860 and 1876, the parliamentary crisis of 1878 and the fall of the Crispi Ministry (1891). W. E. Heydendorff
See also: 1382

1378. Garrone, Alessandro Galante. L'EMIGRAZIONE POLITICA ITALIANA DEL RISORGIMENTO [Italian political emigration of the Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 223-242. Before the Risorgimento the few Italian emigrants were either those attracted by the French Revolution or those who detested seeing the old order restored. The unsuccessful uprisings of the years 1820-21 and 1830-31 resulted in large-scale emigration. The political activity of these emigrés in their countries of refuge--primarily France and Switzerland--was handicapped by the split between Republicans and Monarchists. The failures of the year 1848-49 and the policy of Cavour, who offered asylum to the emigrés in Piedmont, led the majority of emigrés into the Monarchist camp. Cavour's success in unifying Italy made any outside efforts in that direction unnecessary. The political activity of the emigrés therefore ceased with the year 1860. W. E. Heydendorff

1379. Grassini, Franco. NOTE SULLO SVILUPPO INDUSTRIALE DEL PIEMONTE PRECAVOURIANO [Data concerning the industrial development of Piedmont before Cavour]. Civitas 1954 5(10). 53-64. A survey of the economic situation in the Kingdom of Sardinia before Cavour's entry into the government (1850). Examines the social structure of the population, the most important branches of industry, agriculture, the financial situation and the banking system. The overall situation was not too favorable. Based on published sources.

W. E. Heydendorff

1380. Guichonnet, Paul. LES ARCHIVES DE MONSIEUR ANDRÉ CHARVAZ, PRÉCEPTEUR DE VICTOR EMMANUEL II ET LEUR INTÉRÊT POUR L'HISTOIRE DU RISORGIMENTO [The archives of Monseigneur André Charvaz, tutor of Victor Emanuel II and their value for the history of the Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 385-390. Monseigneur André Charvaz was the tutor of the two sons of Karl Albert of Savoy-Carignan from 1825-1833. Later he became Bishop of Pinerolo, finally Bishop of Genoa. He died in 1870 in Savoy which had passed into the hands of France. His papers are located in the archives of the Académie de la Val d'Isère in Moûtiers where they were discovered by Abbé Marius Hudry. They will be published since they are valuable for the history of the Risorgimento. The author gives a brief description of the principal contents of these archives.

W. E. Heydendorff

1381. Liburdi, Enrico. LE "MEMORIE AUTOBIOGRAFICHE" DI PASQUALE PAPIRI E I SUOI VIAGGI IN AMERICA [The "autobiographic reminiscences" of Pasquale Papiri and his travels in America]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 391-397. Pasquale Papiri fought in Garibaldi's

Legion in 1849 and at Mentana in 1867; between these two periods he spent many years in exile in North and South America where he also travelled extensively in the years 1874-1887. His autobiography should be published. W. E. Heydendorff

1382. Maioli, Giovanni. LE MEMORIE DI GASPARE FINALI E LA TOSCANA [The memoirs of Gaspere Finali and Tuscany]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 419-420. Gaspere Finali was at first a conspirator and emigré, later a high official in unified Italy (several times Minister, Senator and President of the Court of Accounts [Corte dei Conti]). His recently published memoirs are of significance for the study of the history of Tuscany and the Romagna. W. E. Heydendorff
See also: 1377

1383. Mancini, Augusto. CORRISPONDENTI AMERICANI DEL MAZZINI [American correspondents of Mazzini]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 421-425. A report on Mazzini's connections with Italian emigrés and radical intellectual circles in North and South America. Based on published sources. W. E. Heydendorff

1384. Marcelli, Umberto. CAVOUR E I METODISTI INGLESI [Cavour and the English Methodists]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 426-435. A report on the attempts of English Protestants to fight Papism in Italy. In a letter to Cavour Lord Shaftesbury proposed to use his influence on behalf of Sardinia if Cavour would defend religious freedom. Although in favor of a "free Church in a free State," Cavour was not anti-papist in the Anglo-Saxon sense of the word. His attempts to secure the support of Great Britain nevertheless left him open to the unjustified charge of equivocation. W. E. Heydendorff

1385. Márkus, Stefano. IL BARONE RICASOLI E LA QUESTIONE UNGHERESE [Baron Ricasoli and the Hungarian question]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 436-448. On the basis of archives in Budapest, Rome and Florence, and Hungarian and Italian literature, reports on the close connection between Ricasoli and Kossuth when Ricasoli was Prime Minister of Italy for the first time (1861-62). Italy hoped to obtain the province of Venetia in case of a renewed revolt in Hungary. In 1866, after the battle of Custoza, when Ricasoli was again Prime Minister, he considered inducing the Hungarians to revolt by sending an expedition under Garibaldi. Italy's support of the Hungarian cause influenced public opinion in Europe. Without it the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich would hardly have contained such favorable terms for Hungary.

W. E. Heydendorff

1386. Marullo di Condjanni, Maria. LA FORMAZIONE POLITICA DELLA BELGIOIOSO DURANTE IL SUO ESILIO A PARIGI [The political education of the Duchess of Belgioioso during her exile in Paris]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 449-452. A report on the Paris sojourn of the Italian patriot, Cristina Trivulzio, Duchess of Belgioioso, who was exiled from Milan in 1831 and on the significance for the Risorgimento of her Paris salon. W. E. Heydendorff

1387. Montale, Bianca. GUSTAVO DI CAVOUR E ARMONIA [Gustavo di Cavour and the Armonia]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 6-466. In contrast to his brother, Gustavo di Cavour was not active politically. Between 1848-50 he worked in Turin under an assumed name in the editorial office of the Catholic newspaper Armonia whose program was the defense of religion and the Papacy. W. E. Heydendorff
1388. Novacco, Domenico. DAL CARTEGGIO TORREARSA. CONTRIBUTO ALLO STUDIO DELLA POLITICA ESTERA SICILIANA DURANTE IL PERIODO DEL MINISTERO TORREARSA AGOSTO 1848 - 15 FEBBRAIO 1849 [From the Torrearsa papers. A contribution to the study of the foreign policy of Sicily during the period of the Torrearsa Ministry 15 August 1848 - 15 February 1849]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 477-483. During the sixteen months of the Sicilian Revolution, Vincenzo Fardella di Torrearsa held by key positions, among them that of Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce. This article reports on his unpublished letters in the Biblioteca Fardelliana. The official correspondence of the Ministry is in the Archivio di Stato di Palermo. W. E. Heydendorff
1389. Pagano, Luigi Antonio. SICILIA E STATI UNITI DI AMERICA NEL RISORGIMENTO [Sicily and the United States of America during the Risorgimento]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 484-495. Based on documents in the Archivio di Stato di Palermo and on various published sources, describes the friendly attitude of American diplomats and commanders of naval vessels towards the Sicilian revolutionary government (1848-49), particularly of the Consul-General in Palermo, John Thornton, and the Consul in Messina, Francis Blake. In 1860, during the liberation of Sicily, the Americans and English there displayed a sympathetic attitude. Later, Enrico Fardella di Torrearsa, hero of the Sicilian struggle for independence, was a Union General in the U.S. Civil War. W. E. Heydendorff
1390. Passerin d'Entrèves, Ettore. I PRECEDENTI DELLA FORMULA CAVOURIANA "LIBERA CHIESA IN LIBERO STATO" [The antecedents of Cavour's formula "a free church in a free State"]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 494-506. The origin of Cavour's policy will probably be definitely clarified with the publication of the Cavour papers by the commission which has met for this purpose. The article, therefore, is limited to a discussion of the education of the young Cavour, the influence ofansenism, and of the Swiss religious movement led by Alexander Vinet, the Protestant theologian. In a letter written in 1833, Cavour expressed his agreement with the ideas put forward by Vinet. W. E. Heydendorff
1391. Pedio, Tommaso. L'ATTIVITÀ DEL MOVIMENTO GARIBOLDINO NEL BIENNIO 1861-62 ATTRAVERSO LE CIRCOLARI DELL'ASSOCIAZIONE DEL PROVVEDIMENTO PER ROMA E VENEZIA [The activity of the Garibaldi movement in the years 1861-62 as seen through the circulars of the Committee for Supplies for Rome and Venetia]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 507-541. A discussion of the conflict between Garibaldi and the Italian government in 1861-62. Garibaldi created a strong organization in Italy

which was designed to supply him with the forces and finances for the realization of his plans regarding Rome and Venetia. However, the government felt that the time was not ripe for military action. The article contains in its annex the instructions of this organization, as found in the Sezione Potenza of the Archivio di Stato. These circulars throw light on the activity of the organization and on the conflict which ended with the defeat of the Garibaldi movement at Aspromonte.

W. E. Heydendorff

1392. Porzio, Guido. LA GUERRA REGIA IN ITALIA NEL 1848-49 [The royalist war in Italy, 1848-49]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(2): 304-325. Continuing a series of articles in ibid.: 1952-54. Deals with the misjudgments and vacillations of Charles Albert and his general staff during the campaigns in Northern Italy between 30 May and 19 July 1848: the victory of the second battle of Goito which was not followed up promptly; the failure to attack the Austrians during their withdrawal to Vicenza; the attack on Rivoli against nonexistent troops; and the siege of Mantua in the most unhealthy season. The victory of Governolo, an insignificant engagement, was fatal because it deprived the main forces of needed troops and contributed to the Custozza defeat. Article to be continued. L. M. Case

1393. Re, Emilio (Director of the Archivio di Stato di Roma, 1943). PROPOSTE DI RICOMPENSA A FAVORE DEI VOLONTARI DELL'ITALIA MERIDIONALE [Proposals for the decoration of the volunteers of Southern Italy]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 572-574. A report on Garibaldi's proposals, made in 1861, for the decoration of participants in his Sicilian expedition. These documents were discovered in 1943. W. E. Heydendorff

1394. Rotondi, Clementina. UN CARTEGGIO INEDITO DI GIUSEPPE LAMBERTI [Unpublished papers of Giuseppe Lamberti]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 575-581. A report on the letters of Giuseppe Lamberti, follower of Mazzini, dealing with his participation in the uprising of 1831 in Modena and Reggio d'Emilia and his exile in France.

W. E. Heydendorff

1395. Salvatorelli, Luigi. RAPPORTI E CONTRASTI FRA NAPOLEONE III E MAZZINI NELLA POLITICA EUROPEA FRA IL 1850 E IL 1860 [Relations and contrasts between Napoleon III and Mazzini in European politics between 1850 and 1860]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 582-586. Mazzini's faith in Louis Napoleon, dating from the time of the Strasbourg rising (1838) and Napoleon III's assumption of power, weakened as a result of the policy pursued by the French Emperor during the Crimean War. Mazzini realized that the defense against Russia could not be left in the hands of Austria or Turkey but rather with the young nations, Poland, Hungary and Italy, and that these nations would consequently first have to be liberated. Eventually, the French Emperor became an evil genius for Mazzini.

W. E. Heydendorff

1396. Smith, Denis Mack. VITTORIO EMANUELE E I SUOI PRIMI MINISTRI [Victor Emanuel and his Prime Ministers]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 412-418. Victor Emanuel's biography

cannot be written yet because the royal archives have not been opened to the public. However, the reports of Sir James Hudson, the British Ambassador in Turin, supplemented by his private letters to his chief, Lord John Russell, are valuable sources for the relationship between Victor Emanuel and his ministers. The article illustrates this with excerpts from these reports and letters.

W. E. Heydendorff

1397. Valente, Gustavo. EMIGRAZIONE POLITICA DI CALABRESI - IL MARCHESE EUGENIO DE RISO [The political emigration of Calabrians - The Marchese Eugenio de Riso]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 603-608. A report on the activity of the Marchese Eugenio de Riso in the underground movement in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies between 1842 and 1848, during the Revolution and during his exile. W. E. Heydendorff

1398. Vidal, César. LA MISSION DU COMTE BENEDETTI A TURIN ET LE MINISTÈRE RICASOLI (1861-1862) [The mission of Count Benedetti in Turin and the ministry of Ricasoli 1861-62]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 620-632. On the basis of material in the Archives du Quai d'Orsay describes the difficult part which the French envoy at the Court of Turin, Count Vincent Benedetti, had to play. The King and his Ministry, taking account of Italian public opinion, urged the evacuation of Rome so that Italy could finally have its natural capital. Napoleon III, although he was in favor of a unified Italy, did not wish to support the abolition of the secular power of the Pope. Napoleon's attempt to divert Italy to her second goal, namely Venetia, did not succeed. W. E. Heydendorff

1399. Weiss, Ignazio. VOCI D'ESULI DAL RIO DELLA PLATA [Voices of the banished from the Rio della Plata]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 633-642. In 1912 Benedetto Croce suggested that a history of the people banished from Italy should be written, in which the "little man" should not be forgotten. The article reports on the activity of those emigrés who went into exile in Argentine and Uruguay after the uprisings of 1820 and 1830-34 and who found a new field of activity there for their ideas. W. E. Heydendorff

NETHERLANDS

1400. Lucas, Henry S. LANDVERHUIZING MEMORIAAL 1846 [Emigration Memorial 1846]. Nederlands Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis 1954 40(2): 101-111. Document concerning the emigration in 1846 of Dutch Protestants to the USA (Michigan) under the leadership of Ds. (Rev.) A.C. van Raalte. It deals with the financial organization of emigration and the advice and economic information given to the emigrants. D. van Arkel

POLAND

1401. Chałasiński, Józef (Łódź Univ.). JESZCZE JEDNO NIEPOROZUMIENIE WOKÓŁ LIBERALIZMU [One more misunderstanding about liberalism]. Nauka Polska 1954 2(3): 266-280. A continuation of the polemics concerning Straszewska's Literary Periodicals in the Polish Kingdom 1832-48 [see abstract 573]. Analyzes the liberalism of Kazimierz Brodziński,

the poet, journalist and scholar. He is described as a liberal democrat, in contrast to the views of Straszewska and of the previous reviewer who called him a reactionary. A. F. Dygnas

1402. Frumenkov, G. G. KRUSHOK N. IANKOVSKOGO [The circle of N. Iankovskii]. Voprosy Istorii 1951 (1): 113-116. On the basis of records of the investigation and trial (preserved in the military historical archives at Leningrad), gives a brief description of the activities of N. Iankovskii and his nationalist-revolutionary circle in Poland shortly before the revolt of 1863. M. Raef

1403. Złotorzycka, Maria. BRONISŁAW SZWARCE O SYTUACJI OKRĘGU BIAŁOSTOCKIEGO W 1861 R. [Bronisław Szwarce on the situation in the Białystok district in 1861]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(4): 761-766. A letter from the young radical politician Bronisław Szwarce to General Ludwik Mierosławski describes the attitude of the population of the Białystok District on the planned insurrection. It also discusses the numerical strength and morale of Russian units and calls for a military uprising. The original letter in the Polish National Library (Rapperswil Collection) was destroyed during the last war. A. F. Dygnas

1404. Złotorzycka, Maria. Z KORESPONDENCJI ZYGMUNTA PADLEWSKIEGO [Of the correspondence of Zygmunt Padlewski]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(4): 741-760. The original correspondence of Padlewski, military commander of the Płock Voivodship during the 1863 uprising, was confiscated by the Russians when he was taken prisoner. The originals were lost but Russian translations of eleven of these letters and circulars were found in the Archiwum Akt Dawnych (Archives of old records) in Warsaw. They are printed here, as translated back into Polish. This material contains instructions from the Polish Provisional National Government, instructions from Padlewski and letters to him from the leaders of the 1863 uprising. They bear on the military situation in the Płock Voivodship and on the politics of the Provisional Government generally. A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

1405. Hodges, Lloyd G. DOS AÇORES ÀS PRAIAS DE PORTUGAL [From the Azores to the coast of Portugal]. Boletim do Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira 1954 12(12): 1-72. Excerpt from the author's book Narrative of the Expedition to Portugal in 1832 (London, 1833). Hodges, who participated in the expedition, described the struggle between D. Pedro, the leader of the expedition, and D. Miguel. The excerpt starts with the landing in Portugal and ends with the blockade of Lisbon by Sartorius.

Rosemarie Kraus

1406. Ribeiro, Luís da Silva (President, Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira). CARTAS DE JOSÉ AUGUSTO CABRAL DE MELO A ALMEIDA GARRETT [Letters from José Augusto Cabral de Melo to Almeida Garrett]. Boletim do Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira 1954 12(12): 135-187. In the introduction Dr. Luís da Silva Ribeiro gives the life history of Garrett. His ancestors came from Angra (Ilha Ter-

ra) and he was born Joao Baptista da Silva in Porto (Portugal) in 1799. He studied law and was active in politics, but he became known primarily as a poet. Cabral was the manager of his estates on the Ilha Terceira. The letters, dating from 1843 to 1852, give an insight into Garrett's poor financial situation. They are deposited at the University of Coimbra (Portugal).

Rosemarie Kraus

RUSSIA

1407. Bestuzhev, I. V. OBORONA ZAKAVKAZ'IA V RUSKOI VOINE 1853-1856 GODOV [The defense of Transcaucasia during the Crimean War 1853-56]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 53-66. Descriptive account of Russian military operations in the Caucasus during the Crimean War. Stresses the role of the local Caucasian national militia in helping the Russian command, particularly in neutralizing Shamil' who tried to coordinate his guerilla operations with Turkish offensives. During the campaigns the Russians applied new tactics in using the open line of riflemen and rapidly-dug trenches for the protection of the infantry. The documentation is based primarily on materials in the Central State Military Historical Archives. M. Raeff

1408. Bushkanets, E. G. KTO TAKOI "DANIIL"? [Who is "Daniil"?]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 108-111. By collating all bits of information contained in the writings and biographies of Russian radicals in the middle of the nineteenth century, the author argues that the "Daniil" referred to in Herzen's article "Superfluous and bilious" (Kolokol, No. 83, 15 October 1860) was Petr Prokliubov, one of the most influential members of the Sovremennik. M. Raeff

1409. Karpenko, Z. G. O PROMYSHLENNOM REVOROTE V ROSSII (PO MATERIALAM KUZNETSKOGO BASSEINA) [On the industrial revolution in Russia - on the basis of data on the Kuznetsk basin]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 96-103. Describes the beginnings of modern technological improvements in the mining industry of the Kuznetsk basin in the middle of the nineteenth century. The technological revolution prevailed only after the building of the Trans-Siberian railway in the 1890's. Throughout, the modernization was hamstrung by the inefficient and unintelligent attitude of the owners and managers of the mines. M. Raeff

1410. Kirpotin, V. Ia. PROBLEMA REVOLIUTSII I ORGANIZATSII REVOLIUTIONEROV V PUBLITSISTIKE M. E. SALTYSKOVA-SHCHEDRINA 1863-1864 GODOV [The problem of the revolution and the organization of revolutionaries in the publicistic writings of M. E. Saltykov-Shchedrin in 1863-64]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 47-61. Argues that the satirical writer Saltykov-Shchedrin shared the political and organizational views of Chernyshevsky and other radical revolutionary figures of the 1860's; he might even have been connected with the Land and Freedom movement. This argument is based on the evidence of two versions of the eleventh installment of Saltykov-Shchedrin's article, "Nasha shchestvennaia zhizn'" [Our public life], not published until 1934. Saltykov believed in direct revolutionary action and centralized organization of the revolutionary movement. M. Raeff

1411. Kovalev, Iu. V. STAT'IA O DEKABRISTAKH V CHARTISTSKOM ZHURNALE [An article on the Decembrists in a Chartist journal]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 119-125. Translation of an article, "Pestel and Russian Republicans," published in the English Chartist journal, The Friend of the People (1851). Kovalev argues that the article's author was probably V. Linton, editor of the English Republic, who must have obtained most of his detailed and accurate information on the Decembrists from Stanislas Worcel. The latter had been in direct contact with Russian secret societies in the 1820's. M. Raeff

1412. Momdzhian, Kh. N. OBSHCHESTVENNO-POLITICHESKIE VOZZRENIIA MIKAELA NALBANDIANA [The social and political views of Mikael Nalbandian]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 39-52. Following a brief sketch of the life of the Armenian liberal leader, the article presents a summary of his major views on social and political problems. Nalbandian (1829-66) was a close follower and friend of the radical wing of Russian intellectuals of his time, particularly Chernyshevsky. He was among the first to advocate close cooperation between the Armenian and Russian movements of liberation and in general was a great admirer of Russian culture. In spite of his progressive scientism and materialism, he advocated only an agrarian Socialism ("populism") and was an idealist in his sociological and historical theories. M. Raeff

1413. Unsigned ("B. K."). SOFIISKAIA KOLLEKTSIIA ARKHIVA A. I. GERTSENA I N. P. OGAREVA [The Sofia collection of the archives of A. I. Herzen and N. P. Ogarev]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 169-170. As a gift from Bulgaria, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR received part of the private archives of Herzen, brought to Sofia by M. P. Dragomanov (in 1889) and which had not yet been used or published. Of particular interest are unpublished letters by and to Herzen and Ogarev, as well as some manuscript materials on the Petrashevskii circle and the populist historian Shchapov. M. Raeff

SCANDINAVIA

1414. Eeden, W. van. ZWEDEN-NORWEGEN EN DE ZGN. KRIMOORLOG [Sweden-Norway and the so-called Crimean War]. Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis 1954 67(3): 344-354. Discusses the Swedish-Norwegian treaty with England of 21 November 1855, and points out that its conclusion was prompted by Lord Palmerston and the British Consul-General to Sweden-Norway, J. R. Crowe. Both were greatly concerned about possible Russian penetration in the North where Finnish and Norwegian Lapps contested with each other over fishing and grazing rights. The question is also discussed whether King Oscar I tried to join the Allies in the hope of reconquering Finland instead of aiming at a strict policy of neutrality. Based on published sources. D. van Arkel

1415. Eriksson, Sven. FRIHETSVÄNNEN, SKANDINAVISMEN OCH REPRESENTATIONSREFORMEN [(The paper) Frihetsvännen, Scandinavism and the reform of parliamentary representation]. Svensk Tidskrift 1954 41(8): 411-419. An analysis of the press reaction to the parliamentary reform under Carl XV, in

reference to the movements for the formation of a Scandinavian Union. Ingeborg Luyken

Latin America
(including HAITI)

See also: 1337, 1399, 1451, 1453

1416. Cuervo, Luis Augusto. CONSPIRACION DE SARDÁ [The conspiracy of Sardá]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 301-315. A brief public lecture, quoting at length from contemporary sources (including documents) and offering some little-known details but no new interpretation. Sardá is unreservedly condemned, but Santander (Pres. 1832-37) is also blamed for Sardá's assassination and for undue severity generally in repressing disorder. D. Bushnell

1417. Dauvergne, Robert. LA GUADELOUPE À L'ÉPOQUE DE L'ABOLITION DE L'ESCLAVAGE [Guadeloupe at the time of the abolition of slavery]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1954 11(11/12): 2-4. Based on private correspondence (1839-54) from a plantation manager, François Bagnol, to the Count of Sobirats in Carpentras, France. Bagnol described the normal and balanced economy in Guadeloupe before emancipation. Working hours for slaves were extremely long, supervision was harsh, but many masters were humane. Emancipation brought vagabondage, disorders, dismissals of overseers and managers, coolie labor, but finally gradual adjustment to free Negro labor. L. M. Case

1418. Heliodoro Valle, Rafael. BIBLIOGRAFÍA DE JOSÉ TRINIDAD REYES [Bibliography of José Trinidad Reyes]. Americas 1955 11(3): 285-294. Extensive bibliography of works on José Trinidad Reyes (1797-1855), the Franciscan priest, musician, educator and humanist, and founder of the University of Honduras. Ingeborg Luyken

1419. Lugó Lovatín, Ramón. EPISODIOS NACIONALES. LA NOCHE DEL 27 DE FEBRERO DE 1844 [National episodes. The night of 27 February 1844]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1954 17(83): 410-416. Eye-witness testimony concerning the events which took place at the time of the declaration of independence of the Dominican Republic on 27 February 1844 and the formation of a government committee on 2 March 1844. Ingeborg Luyken

1420. Manigat, Leslie F. LE DÉLICAT PROBLÈME DE LA CRITIQUE HISTORIQUE (UN EXEMPLE: LES SENTIMENTS DE PÉTION ET DE BOYER VIS-À-VIS DE L'INDÉPENDANCE NATIONALE) [The delicate problem of historical criticism (an example: the attitude of Pétion and Boyer towards national independence)]. Revue de la Société Haïtienne d'Histoire, de Géographie et de Géologie 1954/55 25/26(95/96): 29-59. Illustrates the difficulty of maintaining a critical view of history with an example taken from the history of Haiti in the first period of its national independence. By critically analyzing available documents, the author demonstrates that, contrary to accepted opinion, the two presidents of Haiti, Pétion and Boyer, secretly favored a return of Haiti to France, although, under pressure of public opinion and national sentiment they publicly re-

jected all French attempts for the return of the former colony. Based on archival material in Santo Domingo and Haiti. H A Staff

1421. Marx, Otto S. (King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.). MITRE'S SAN MARTÍN. Historical Bulletin 1955 33(3): 167-171. Extols the Argentinian soldier and statesman José de San Martín, (1778-1850), whose achievements on behalf of Argentinian, Chilean, and Peruvian independence are said to outweigh those of Simón Bolívar. R. Mueller

1422. Rodríguez Plata, Horacio. EL MEDICO DEL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR [The doctor of the liberating army]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 411-420. Based on an earlier article in the same review as well as on private documents. A sketch of the career of Juan Gualberto Gutiérrez, who was not only an army surgeon for both royalists and patriots but also a poet, educator, and journalist in the early days of the republic. D. Bushnell

1423. Sohler, A. PRÉSENTATION DU MÉMOIRE DU R.P.J. FABRI, S.J.: "LES ENFANCES COLONIALES DE LA BELGIQUE INDÉPENDANTE: LES BELGES AU GUATEMALA (1840-1845)" [Presentation of the study of R.P.J. Fabri S.J.: "Colonial beginning of independent Belgium: Belgians in Guatemala (1840-1845)"]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(3): 1065-1067. Description of what is stated to be the first study on this colonizing enterprise in Guatemala, which enjoyed the support of Leopold I, the government, and the clergy. Documented by contemporary publications and papers in the Musée de l'Armée, the Foreign Office and the Society of Jesus. Many of these are unpublished. R. C. Hayes

1424. Unsigned. COMUNICACIONES DIRIGIDAS A LA ASAMBLEA CONSTITUYENTE DEL ESTADO DE COSTA RICA [Communications addressed to the Constituent Assembly of the state of Costa Rica]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1954 18(7-12): 250-257. Letters mainly conveying formal greetings from individuals and state assemblies in Central America to the Constituent Assembly of Costa Rica at its opening in 1824. D. Bushnell

MEXICO

See also: 1438, 1441, 1539

1425. Cosío Villegas, Daniel. SEBASTIAN EMPAREDADO-[Sebastian sandwiched]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4(2): 265-274. Reviews the book by Frank A. Knapp, The Life of Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, 1823-1889. A study of influence and obscurity (The University of Texas Press: Austin, 1951). Lerdo has suffered from having been "sandwiched" between the two Mexican giants, Díaz and Juárez. Lerdo's life is something of a mystery due to a general lack of information concerning both his public and private life. The reviewer points out several places where the author has been led into error by this deficiency. The author is said not to have analyzed the reasons for the unfavorable judgment of history on Lerdo, which the reviewer avers is due to the historians of the Díaz

They were required to picture the pre-Díaz period as black as possible; later historians were sufficiently interested in the period to carry a thorough investigation. R. B. McCornack

1426. McCornack, Richard Blaine. LOS ESTADOS CONFEDERADOS Y MEXICO [The Confederate States and Mexico]. Historia Mexicana 1955 4(3): 337-352. The Confederate States of America sent John T. Pickett to attempt to open relations with Mexico. Pickett's attitude toward Mexico is revealed in his comments on his instructions and his despatches to Richmond. They indicate contempt for the Juárez regime and a conviction that manifest destiny would eventually lead the Confederacy to expand southward at the expense of Mexico. Pickett was received in Mexico and then ignored. His mission ended in failure when he became embroiled in a personal fight for which he was expelled by the Mexican government. Author

1427. Murray, Paul V. (Mexico City College). DON JOSÉ MARÍA DE JESUS BELAUNZARÁN Y UREÑA, BISHOP OF LINARES, MEXICO (1772-1857). Americas 1954 11(3): 355-362. A eulogy of the life and works of this courageous Franciscan friar. Between the achievement of Mexican independence (1824), and the beginnings of the Reform Movement (1854), he valiantly strove to safeguard the civil and ecclesiastical prerogatives of the Mexican Church vis-à-vis the State and insisted on their separation. R. Mueller

Middle East

See: 1358

United States of America

See also: 1389, 1426

1428. Armstrong, Maurice W. (Ursinus College, Allentown, Pa.). CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER: PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1954 32(4): 213-240. Excerpts from Cortlandt Van Rensselaer's writings are presented showing his views on Christianity, education, and on various reform issues and on slavery. From these and from a review of his activities, the author considers him as representative of "progressive conservatism - a deep-running current in American Presbyterianism." R. Mueller

1429. Brissac, Duc de. WESTINGHOUSE, PIONNIER DU "BOOM" INDUSTRIEL YANKEE [Westinghouse, pioneer of the Yankee industrial boom]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(53): 719-730. Traces the career of George Westinghouse: his invention of the air brake for railroads (1869) which came at the start of the railroad boom in the U.S., his founding of the Air Brake Co., the Union Switch and Signal Co. and the Westinghouse Electric Co., and his subsequent enterprises in the electrical field. H A Staff

1430. Call, Mabel Soule. LEADERS FOR PEACE IN THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. World Affairs 1955 8(1): 18-19. A biographical sketch of Calvin Ellis Stowe [1802-1886], American clergyman and educational reformer. R. Mueller

1431. Carrière, G., O.M.I. (Séminaire Universitaire, Ottawa). UNE MISSION TRAGIQUE AUX ILLINOIS. CHINIQUEY ET LES OBLATS [A tragic mission in Illinois. Chiniquy and the Oblates]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1955 8(4): 518-555. Describes the life of Charles Chiniquy (1809-99), one-time Catholic priest and novice of the Oblates of Immaculate Mary of Canada, who went to Illinois as a missionary in 1851 and there left the Catholic Church. Describes the proceedings instituted by Chiniquy against Father Brunet, a member of the Oblates who had been sent to Illinois to counteract Chiniquy's influence. Father Brunet was convicted of slander and condemned to pay damages to Chiniquy. Based on Church and provincial archives.

H A Staff

1432. Dillon, Richard H. (California State Library, San Francisco). FATHER PAYERAS, O.F.M., AT SAN RAFAEL, 1819. Americas 1954 11(1): 79-86. Provides some recently discovered data on the history of the Franciscan mission, San Rafael Arcángel, founded in 1817 on the shores of San Francisco Bay. Appended is a reproduction of a short diary in the original Spanish (translated into English) kept by the founder of the mission, describing the founding and early activities of the mission. R. Mueller

1433. Duffus, R. L. (New York Times Editorial Writer). "THE STRENGTH OF THE LAND WAS IN HIM." New York Times Magazine 1955 6 February: 9, 71. Describes the birthplace and the early journeyings of Abraham Lincoln and his family from Kentucky through Indiana to Illinois. Lincoln's early life was closely associated with the Cumberland Road. "Here, precisely where Lincoln was born, grew up, educated himself, worked and loved--here was where America was most alive." These early journeyings "created the Lincoln who spoke for freedom and for union." R. F. Campbell

1434. Eidson, John Olin (Univ. of Georgia). CHARLES STEARNS WHEELER: EMERSON'S "GOOD GRECIAN." New England Quarterly 1954 27(4): 472-483. Draws from Charles Stearns Wheeler's manuscript journal and other sources to describe the life and associations of a little-known American Transcendentalist, who was foreign correspondent for the Dial. Born in 1816, Wheeler was a student friend of James Russell Lowell, Jones Very, and Henry Thoreau. He assisted Jared Sparks with his Library of American Biography, helped Emerson with the editing of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus in 1836, and made a translation of Herodotus which was internationally praised. He died in Leipzig in 1843. D. Davis

1435. Friedman, Lee M. THE PROBLEMS OF NINETEENTH CENTURY AMERICAN JEWISH PEDDLERS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1954 44(1): 1-7. The economic contribution of the Jews as peddlers in the pre-Civil War period is receiving increasing attention by historians. This period coincided with the immigration from Germany of a considerable number of ambitious young Jews. While many succumbed under the hardships of this work, a goodly number of the department stores across the country today grew from these humble beginnings. F. Rosenthal

1436. Handlin, Oscar (Harvard Univ.). WHY LEE ATTACKED. Atlantic 1955 195(3): 61-66. Lee's decision to invade Pennsylvania and risk all on one throw sprang largely from his weariness with the defensive strategy he had been compelled to pursue in Northern Virginia and his long-suppressed eagerness to seize the initiative. The leaders of the Confederate government, notably Davis, were equally anxious for a dramatic stroke to win the recognition of the powers of Western Europe by demonstrating that the South was unconquerable. Napoleon III awaited only British consent to announce recognition; the London cabinet had been held back only by the doubts of Palmerston. Lee's defeat ended all hope of recognition.

H. C. Deutsch

1437. Highsmith, William E. (Univ. of Alabama). LOUISIANA LANDHOLDING DURING WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(1): 39-54. Based on contemporary newspapers, family letters and census statistics. This is a study of the effect of the Civil War and Reconstruction eras on Louisiana landholding. Louisiana was largely an area of sugar and cotton plantations in 1860, and, despite the freeing of the slaves, constant demands for land reforms, and the introduction of share-cropping, the plantation system survived. As of 1880, landholding by Negroes was still limited and that of white small farm owners was confined to the poorer lands in the northern and western parts of the state.

E. D. Johnson

1438. Izquierdo, J. J. (Univ. of Mexico). A NOTE ON THE EARLY RELATIONS BETWEEN SCIENTISTS OF MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES (LUIS JOSE MONTAÑA AND SAMUEL L. MITCHILL). Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1955 10(1): 45-57. After brief descriptions of the careers of the two scientists, describes their professional relationships. Dr. Mitchill, as editor of The Medical Repository (the first medical journal of the United States) published Dr. Montaña's work on the epidemic spotted fevers he had observed in Mexico in 1813. Based on published sources. H A Staff

1439. Jacobs, Hubert, S. J. (Collegium Germanicum, Rome). THE POTAWATOMI MISSION 1854. Mid-America 1954 36(4): 220-236. An introduction to an accompanying letter (pp. 227-236) from Maurice Gailland, a Swiss Jesuit missionary assigned to the Mission of St. Mary, Kansas, to his former spiritual director in Rome, Franz Xavier Huber. The introduction describes the background of Jesuit missionary activity in the United States and relates how Father Gailland came to be assigned to this mission established for the Potawatomi Indians in Kansas. Discusses Gailland's missionary activities there and indicates where some of his letters have been published. The letter contains a brief account of the life and culture of the Potawatomi Indians. It mentions the controversy concerning slavery in the Territories and makes specific reference to the pending Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

R. F. Campbell

1440. Klingberg, Frank W. (Univ. of South Carolina). THE REVEREND JOHN T. CLARK. EPISCOPAL UNIONIST IN VIRGINIA. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1954 23(3): 266-276. Episcopalians formed a stalwart wing of the minority

of Southern Unionists. The Rev. John T. Clark is an example of this attitude. He refused to contribute directly or indirectly to the Confederate military effort. After the Civil War, radical reconstruction made no differentiation between Southern Unionists and secessionists and Clark was affected as seriously as any secessionist. A moderate plan such as the Lincoln-Johnson plan of reconstruction might have produced permanent improvement in the South, and Southern Unionists could have been instrumental in carrying it out. H A Staff

1441. Knapp, Frank A. Jr. PRELUDIOS DE LA PERDIDA DE CALIFORNIA [Preliminaries to the loss of California]. Historia Mexicana 1954 4(2): 235-249. Based on unpublished State Department archives and on published contemporary sources. Commodore Jones of the United States Navy's Pacific Squadron occupied Monterey, California, for two days in October 1842. To North Americans his motives appeared only mistakenly patriotic in that he feared California would be sold to a third nation or that actual war had broken out between Mexico and the United States. To the Mexicans in California the incident passed without rancor against resident North Americans. The Mexicans in the capital, however, together with the Mexican government were greatly aroused. Mexico demanded reparations in many sharply worded notes. The tone of the Mexican press ranged from demands for an investigation of the situation to calls for an immediate declaration of war. R. B. McCornack

1442. Land, Mary. "BLUFF" BEN WADE'S NEW ENGLAND BACKGROUND. New England Quarterly 1954 27(4): 484-509. Uses manuscripts, local sources, and newspapers to trace the New England heritage of Ben Wade, Radical Republican Senator, Abolitionist, and chairman of the powerful Committee on the Conduct of the War, which caused so much trouble for President Lincoln. Argues that despite Wade's free-thinking doctrines, he was essentially a Puritan, whose absolutism contributed to his intolerance. With New England antecedents and a boyhood on the rough Ohio frontier, Wade was a dealer in absolutes, a radical reformer who completely disregarded the rights of his opponents. Orthodox only in his long record of obstructionism, he was picked by the Radical Republicans to succeed Andrew Johnson as President. D. Davis

1443. Leaser, Isaac (Pastor, Hebrew Portuguese Congregation, Philadelphia). THE JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES - 1848. American Jewish Archives 1955 7(1): 82-84. Enumeration by a contemporary of the ethnographical features of Jewish communities in the eastern and southern states in 1848. Reprinted from the History of all the Religious Denominations in the United States, Harrisburg, 1848. R. Mueller

1444. Lindsey, David (Baldwin-Wallace College). "SUNSET" COX, LEADER OF LINCOLN'S LOYAL OPPOSITION, 1861-1865. Mid-America 1955 37(1): 3-30. Based primarily on the Cox Papers in the John Hay Library, Brown University. Describes the Congressional career of Samuel Sullivan Cox, Democrat, of Columbus, Ohio, leader of the moderate Democrats in Congress after 1861. He sought energetically to prevent secession and war. Unlike Vallandigham he gave qualified support to the Union war effort but

multaneously urged measures directed toward peace. He opposed confiscation and emancipation, but later supported (but did not vote for) the Thirteenth Amendment. He consistently defended civil liberties in wartime and was a strong supporter of General McClellan as Presidential candidate in 1864.

R. F. Campbell

1445. Lerner, Eugene M. (Univ. of Idaho). MONEY, PRICES, AND WAGES IN THE CONFEDERACY 1861-65. Journal of Political Economy 1955 63(1): 20-40. Analyzes the inflation in the Confederacy between 1861 and 1865 by constructing money and price indexes, by describing price movements in various parts of the South and the effect of the northern blockade and by discussing the real value of money and wages. The primary causes of the inflation were the increase in the stock of money due to government printing and the decline in real output of goods in the Confederacy. The northern blockade distorted prices, changed the distribution of income and effected changes in the production of goods. As usual during an inflation, the authorities failed to attack the basic causes of the inflation and tried to correct only the high prices in order to placate the population. Under these conditions, Confederate controls soon collapsed entirely. Based on published and unpublished sources. H A Staff

1446. Lerner, Eugene M. (Univ. of Idaho). THE MONETARY AND FISCAL PROGRAMS OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT, 1861-65. Journal of Political Economy 1954 62(6): 506-522. Discusses the Confederate government's revenue-raising programs and their inflationary tendencies. Confederate taxation laws remained largely ineffective due to public evasion and the opposition of the states. The fact that many of the states floated securities to raise the tax led to an increase rather than the desired decrease in the stock of money and therefore to a rise in prices. The government's attempts to float bond issues met with lukewarm public response. The bill of 1864 repudiating part of the currency did not produce the desired effect of halting the rise in prices. Since taxation and bond issues failed to provide the necessary revenue, the government resorted to printing notes. Approximately 58 percent of the Confederate government's revenue between 1861 and 1864 came from the printing press, thus making inflation inevitable. Based on Treasury Secretary Memminger's reports and other published sources. H A Staff

1447. Montini Renzo U. VITA AMERICANA DI PIETRO BORSIERI [The life of Pietro Borsieri in America]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 1(2/3): 467-476. The writer Pietro Borsieri was imprisoned in Brno because of his participation in the conspiracy of 1821. In 1836 he was amnestied and exiled to America. In a letter to the Marchesa Costanza Arconati written in Philadelphia in 1838, which is reprinted here, he describes his life and that of his companions in exile.

W. E. Heydendorff

1448. Parry, Albert (Colgate Univ.). MORE ON GENERAL TURCHIN. Russian Review 1955 14(1): 19-23. Additional data on the career of the "Mad Cossack" in Lincoln's service. Based on the unpublished manuscript of Louis Rubin (Cleveland Public Li-

brary), Alf Burnett's Incidents of the War: Humorous, Pathetic, and Descriptive (Cincinnati, 1863), Krasnyi Arkhiv and Malkin's Grazhdanskaya voyna v SShA i tsarskaya Rossiya (1939).

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1449. Posey, Walter B. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH INFLUENCE IN LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(1): 35-50. Examines the activities and attitudes of the Presbyterian Church in the Lower Mississippi Valley in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Church contributed to the establishment of law and order, took a lead in establishing educational facilities and supported the anti-slavery movement. It also engaged in missionary activities among the Indians but did not protest against the Indians' removal from their own land. Based on church records and published sources. H A Staff

1450. Power, Edward J. THE FORMATIVE YEARS OF CATHOLIC COLLEGES FOUNDED BEFORE 1850 AND STILL IN EXISTENCE AS COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1954 65(4): 240-250. Describes the founding and early history of Saint Louis University (1818) and Spring Hill College (1830). Based on published sources. Article to be continued.

H A Staff

1451. Rasmussen, Wayne D. (U.S. Department of Agriculture). DIPLOMATS AND PLANT COLLECTORS: THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMMISSION, 1817-1818. Agricultural History 1955 29(1): 22-31. Based on unpublished documents. The most important political result of the mission appointed by President Monroe to gather information on the revolutionary South American governments was the increased interest aroused in the public mind regarding South America and its struggle for independence. The scientific results were more important. William Baldwin, ship's surgeon, made a collection of plant specimens that became available for study in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and prepared notes that were of assistance to contemporary botanists. One of the commissioners, Theodorick Bland, introduced club wheat into the eastern United States. The wheat did not become a permanent crop but it awakened interest in importing improved varieties of plants. Author

1452. Rehkopf, Charles F. (Archdeacon of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.). THE BEGINNINGS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MISSOURI, 1819-1844. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(1): 39-65. A sketch of Anglicanism in Missouri, from the founding of Christ Church, St. Louis, through the missionary episcopate of Jackson Kemper and the organization of the diocese in 1840, to the election of Bishop Hawks. E. Oberholzer Jr.

1453. Sanders, Ralph. CONGRESSIONAL REACTION IN THE UNITED STATES TO THE PANAMA CONGRESS OF 1826. Americas 1954 11(2): 141-154. Though the Panama Congress of 1826 produced no immediate tangible results, the controversy which arose over it in the United States Congress served as a departure point for ideas and trends which were reflected in the subsequent evolution of U.S. Latin American

policy. By rejecting all proposals of the Latin American states to apply jointly the Monroe Doctrine in combatting European encroachments in the Western hemisphere, the United States established the policy of unilateral initiative in its hemispheric policy which became known as Manifest Destiny, and which only in the next century was supplemented by the alternate course of the Good Neighbor policy. United States' recognition of many aims of the Panama Congress, however, constituted its first attempt to participate in the shaping of an American hemispheric system. R. Mueller

1454. Segal, Charles M. ABRAHAM JONAS' ROLE IN LINCOLN'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1954 44(2): 98-105. Summary of the high points in the political relationship between Lincoln and Jonas of Quincy, Illinois. Jonas was instrumental in packing the convention hall with Lincoln followers on the day of the presidential nomination. Unpublished documents are used for the first time.

F. Rosenthal

1455. Segal, Charles M. ISACHAR ZACHARIE: LINCOLN'S CHIROPODIST (ADDENDUM). Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1954 44(2): 106-113. Since his article in the same periodical, 1953 43(2): 71-126, several letters not then known to the author were brought to his attention. These include correspondence between Zacharie, William Seward and General Banks. In addition to his medical services, Zacharie performed certain confidential duties for the government.

F. Rosenthal

1456. Skeabeck, Andrew, Rev., C.S.S.R. MOST REV. WILLIAM GROSS: MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE SOUTH. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1954 65(4): 216-229. Describes the missionary activities of Rev. Gross in Georgia between 1868-1870. While they did not give rise to a "great awakening" of religion in the South, some "very commendable progress" was achieved. Based on published and archival sources. Article to be continued. H A Staff

1457. Solis-Cohen, J., Jr. A CALIFORNIA PIONEER: THE LETTERS OF BERNARD MARKS TO JACOB SOLIS-COEN (1853-1857). Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1954 44(1): 12-57. Eighteen letters written by Marks to his cousin, Dr. Jacob Solis-Cohen of Philadelphia, are here recorded for the first time. The letters were written after Marks' arrival in San Francisco in 1852 and cover the period up to 1857. During much of this time Marks lived in Placerville and other gold rush towns. F. Rosenthal

1458. Suarez, Raleigh A. (Louisiana State Univ.) RELIGION IN RURAL LOUISIANA, 1850-1860. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(1): 55-63. Basing his opinions on contemporary newspapers and census reports, the author finds that there was, if not a religious revival, at least a definite increase in religious activities in Louisiana in the decade before the Civil War. Both Protestants and Catholics increased the numbers of their churches and the value of their church property, with the latter more active in the southern, and the former in the northern, part of the state. E. D. Johnson

1459. Unsigned. ISAAC HARBY ON RELIGIOUS EQUALITY. A LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE. American Jewish Archives 1955 7(1): 68-72. Reprint of a letter deposited in the General Records Collection of the National Archives from Isaac Harby, Charlestonian playwright and Jewish reform leader, to Secretary of State, James Monroe, in 1816. Harby protests Monroe's dismissal of Mordecai M. Noah, United States Consul General at Tunis, because of his Jewish origin. R. Mueller

1460. Unsigned. MINUTES OF CHIPPEWA PRESBYTERY, 1860-1861 (SECOND INSTALMENT). Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(1): 51-61. These records throw light on pioneer church work in Wisconsin. H A Staff

1461. Unsigned. RECORDS OF THE JACKSONVILLE (ILL.) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(1): 23-34. These records, covering the years 1827-30, show the development of a church organization in a rapidly growing community of the Midwest. H A Staff

1462. Vandiver, Frank E. (Washington Univ., St. Louis). JEFFERSON DAVIS AND UNIFIED ARMY COMMAND. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(1): 26-38. A brief study of Confederate President Davis' attempts to form a unified command, particularly on the western front, 1862-64. The sources are largely primary, including especially letters from General Joseph E. Johnston to Louis T. Wigfall, consulted in the Wigfall Family Papers in the Archives Collection of the University of Texas. The author feels that Davis' failure was due not only to limited transportation and communication facilities, but also to his inability to grasp the difference between the national war he was fighting and the localized war he had known in the war with Mexico, 1847-48. E. D. Johnson

1463. Whitridge, Arnold. THE ALABAMA, 1862-64: A CRISIS IN ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS. History Today 1955 5(3): 174-185. A popular account of the brief history of the Alabama from the keel-laying to the sinking. Includes her adventures on the seas, Union efforts to stop her construction in Liverpool and Union protests against the rescue of her wounded by a British vessel. The final arbitration of U.S. claims against Britain on terms not entirely unfavorable to the latter country is also discussed. W. M. Simon

1464. Williams, Albert (First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, Calif.). HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERY OF SAN FRANCISCO. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1954 32(4): 271-275. A short review, written in 1876, of the establishment of the Presbyterian Church in San Francisco in 1849 and of its activities there until 1855, based on the author's personal experience as founder of the first San Francisco Presbyterian Church.

R. Mueller

1465. --. OSCEOLA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1955 33(3/4). A series of articles dealing with the famous American Indian. Goggin, John M. (Univ. of Florida). OSCEOLA: PORTRAITS, FEATURES, AND DRESS, pp. 161-192. The personal appearance and

anner of dress of Osceola is established from available portraits, various personal memoirs, newspaper accounts, and personal objects that have been preserved. Ward, May McNeer. THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE HEAD OF OSCEOLA, pp. 193-201. From medical reports, personal correspondence, museum records, and family traditions it is affirmed that Dr. Frederick Sedon, a "friend" of Osceola, removed the Chief's head just before burial. Coe, Charles H. THE RENTAGE OF OSCEOLA, pp. 202-205. Makes a fair case that Osceola was a full-blooded Indian--contrary to the general belief that his father was white. Based on U.S. Army records, contemporary statements and much secondary material. Sturtevant, William C. (Peabody Museum). NOTES ON MODERN SEMI-INDIAN TRADITIONS OF OSCEOLA, pp. 206-217. An attempt

to determine Osceola's sib, his rank, the pronunciation of his name, and his descendants. Based on U.S. Government publications, extensive interviews with Seminoles, and secondary works. Proter, Kenneth W. OSCEOLA AND THE NEGROES, pp. 235-246. Based on American State Papers and other primary and secondary material. Holds that the old tradition that Osceola's part-Negro wife was kidnapped and subjected to slavery was fallacious, and was probably fabricated by the abolitionists. Boyd, Mark F. (American Society of Tropical Medicine). ASI-YAHOLO OR OSCEOLA, pp. 249-305. A brief history of the life and wars of Osceola, based on an immense array of primary sources, private and public. Little is actually known of this, America's most famous Indian.

G. L. Lycan

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

1466. Aloysius, David and Geoffrey Benilde, S.C. PIUS X AND THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society Philadelphia 1954 65(4):195-215. On the basis of extensive literature, describes the life of Pius X and his dealings with the American Church, emphasizing his esteem and solicitude for it as shown by his guidance and the reforms he instituted.

H A Staff

1467. Cotton, Eugenia. ZE WSPOMNIEN O MARII SKŁODOWSKIEJ-CURIE [Recollections of Maria Skłodowska-Curie]. Nauka Polska 1954 2(4): 25-28. Personal recollections of a student and later head-stress at École Normale Supérieure des Jeunes Filles at Sèvres, where Mme Curie taught physics.

A. F. Dygnas

See also: 1472

1468. Engel-Janosi, Friedrich (Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C.). ASPECTS POLITIQUES DU CONCLAVE DE LÉON XIII [Political aspects of the conclave of Leo XIII]. Rassegna Storica del Riformismo 1954 41(2/3): 360-365. Describes the conflicting expectations in Paris, Vienna and Lisbon on the next conclave, long before the death of Pope Pius IX. France favored the election of a non-Italian Pope but Count Julius Andrássy opposed this. Contrary to the prevailing opinion in Paris and Lisbon the authorities in Vienna believed that a free election was assured. Emperor Franz Joseph favored the election of a conciliatory Pope, else there would have been a veto. The election in 1878 of Cardinal Gioacchino Count Pecci (Leo XIII) solved the conflict and gave hope for an end to the Kulturkampf in Germany. Based on documents in the Austrian State Archives. W. E. Heydendorff

1469. Galkin, I. S. IZ ISTORII NATSIONAL'NO-SVOBODITEL'NOGO DVIZHENIYA V ALBANII V 1910-1912 GODAKH [From the history of the movement of national liberation in Albania in 1910-12]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 35-46. Spurred on by the Russian Revolution of 1905 and the Young Turk revolution, Albania's feudal elements and small bourgeoisie raised the flag of national revolt. The revolt was supported by Montenegro which hoped to

use it for its own expansionist goals. English provocations fed the conflict, as Grey hoped to bring about European intervention against Turkey but Russian unpreparedness and domestic difficulties prevented him from carrying out his plans. At the height of the revolt, Albania's ruling feudal cliques reached a compromise with Turkey by which they secured a few administrative reforms and autonomy, but abandoned the goal of national liberation. The article is based on a few papers from the Archives of Russian Foreign Policy and documents published in Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniya v epokhu imperializma (International Relations in the period of Imperialism), vol. 18 (Moscow, 1938).

M. Raeff

1470. Grenville, J. A. S. LANSDOWNE'S ABORTIVE PROJECT OF 12 MARCH 1901 FOR A SECRET AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY. Bulletin of the Institute for Historical Research 1954 27(76): 201-213. Based on British Foreign Office papers in the Public Record Office, German Foreign Office archives, and other documents. Shows that Lansdowne's search for an ally in 1900-01 to meet the threat of Russia in Asia involved another approach to Germany. Misled by information from Japanese sources, Lansdowne believed that Germany would join in a declaration providing for joint action with Britain in case of war between Russia and Japan. The project collapsed when Germany made it clear that she would remain neutral in the event of a crisis. P. H. Hardacre

1471. Hahlweg, Werner. LENIN UND CLAUSEWITZ. EIN BEITRAG ZUR POLITISCHEN IDEENGESCHICHTE DES 20. JAHRHUNDERTS. ZWEITER TEIL [Lenin and Clausewitz. A contribution to the history of political ideas of the twentieth century. Part two]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1954 36(3): 357-387. Continued from previous issue [see 650]. An extensively documented study of Clausewitz' influence on Lenin, particularly on his dialectic methods, his position during the revolution of October 1917, and on his subsequent estrangement from the Second International. Lenin's intensive study of vol. III of Clausewitz' work On War left him deeply impressed by the concept of total war and was reflected in his later writing. Clausewitz' doctrine that war is the continuation of politics became a part of Leninism and was adapted to form the central theme of Lenin's theory of class struggle.

R. Mueller

1472. Joliot-Curie, Irena. ŻYCIE I DZIEŁO MARII SKŁODOWSKIEJ-CURIE [The life and works of Maria Skłodowska-Curie]. Nauka Polska 1954 2(4): 9-24. Personal recollections of Madame Curie's life and studies from 1897. A. F. Dygnas
See also: 1467

1473. Kiernan, V. G. (Univ. of Edinburgh). FOREIGN INTERESTS IN THE WAR OF THE PACIFIC. Hispanic American Historical Review 1955 35(1): 14-36. Based on Foreign Office Records. Although Englishmen had a good deal of capital invested in the area in dispute in the War of the Pacific, and especially in the nitrate fields of Chile and Peru, the Foreign Office at no time contemplated direct intervention in the war. It bent its efforts to thwart United States' attempts to settle the war unilaterally, an effort which was materially aided by the incompetence of American representatives in the area. At the close of the war, Britain supported the terms of the Treaty of Ancón (1883) by promptly recognizing the Peruvian regime signatory to the treaty, thus halting French efforts to organize a joint European intervention to upset the treaty. R. B. McCornack

1474. Nicolson, Sir Harold (British Diplomatic Service 1919-29). THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE. International Affairs 1954 30(4): 407-416. The Boer War and the end of "splendid isolation" are emphasized as the prime factors forcing Britain to change her policy towards the Continent. The creation of the German fleet and the attitude of von Bülow and von Holstein forced the British to turn to France and Russia. The sagacity of Cambon and his excellent timing brought the British and French closer to agreement. The blindness of the Germans who did not foresee the coming agreement made it easier for the initially weak negotiations to gather strength. King Edward VII was an excellent diplomat who materially contributed to the negotiations.

S. L. Speronis

1475. Wright, Almon R. GERMAN INTEREST IN PANAMA'S PIÑAS BAY, 1910-38. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(1): 61-66. Discusses a German-sponsored railway project of 1911, connecting Piñas Bay and the Canal Zone, German settlements in the region around the first-rate anchorage of Piñas Bay in the 1910's and 1920's, and renewed German interest after 1937 in buying land around Piñas Bay. German and Swedish private interests and the American and Panamanian governments were the protagonists in this diplomatic episode. Panama finally quieted American fears by preclusive buying which kept Germans away from the Canal.

Journal (Johanna Menzel)

WORLD WAR I

See also: 1491, 1492, 1511, 1580, 1635, 1664

1476. Bailey, Sydney (American Friends Service Committee, United Nations, New York). STALIN'S FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY: THE CASE OF THE BREST-LITOVSK TREATY. Russian Review 1955 14(1): 24-35. Attempts to show Stalin's falsification of Soviet history as illustrated by the official Soviet version of the Brest-Litovsk treaty negotiations.

Based on History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) (1938), published memoirs of participants in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and published reports and speeches of the Bolshevik leaders. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1477. Dominique, Pierre. LA TRAGÉDIE DE LA MARNE [The tragedy of the Marne]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 September(56): 288-298. Discusses the French and German operations at the Marne, the retreat of the French forces and their final victory. Maintains that the outcome of these operations can be explained to a large extent by the character of the two military leaders, Joffre and Moltke. H A Staff

1478. Dominique, Pierre. 1er AOÛT 1914: LA FRANCE MOBILISE [1 August 1914: France mobilizes]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 August (55): 140-150. Describes the reaction of the people of Paris to the events immediately preceding the outbreak of World War I. H A Staff

1479. Zeiss, Eduard. DER ANFANG VOM ENDE: TSINGTAU [The beginning of the end: Tsingtao]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(1): 25. A summary review of the Japanese capture of the German-leased enclave of Tsingtao between August and November 1914. Stresses British assistance to the Japanese forces. R. Mueller

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 1506

1480. Charles, P., S. J. (Univ. de Louvain). RAPPORT SUR LE DOSSIER: "BAERTS-LÉOPOLD II" [Report on the "Baerts-Leopold II" file]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25 (2): 542-555. Description of certain papers in the archives of the Institute, dated 1901 to 1908, of Henri Baerts, former official of the Congo Free State, subsequently of the Belgian Ministry of Colonies, and trusted agent of Leopold II. They consist of stenographic resumé of African colonial correspondence, some annotated by the king. The original papers are lacking, and there are many gaps in the resumé. They also contain documentation on miscellaneous subjects, including frontier incidents and relations with missionaries. Of three letters printed, one, dated March 1906, is from Governor-General Wahis; another, dated 17 May 1907, from Baerts to the King, reports that Clemenceau (then French Minister of Interior) stated that the liquidation of the Congo Free State would be a foregone conclusion without its support by Étienne, French Minister of War. R. C. Hayes

1481. Cornet, R.-J. RAPPORT SUR LE DOSSIER: "CRÉATION, ADMINISTRATION ET GOUVERNEMENT DE L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DU CONGO ET DE L'ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU CONGO" [Report on the dossier: "Creation, administration and government of the International Association of the Congo (A.I.C.) and the Congo Free State (É.I.C.)"]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(2): 556-595. This descriptive report covers three

ossiers: 1) on the International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of the Congo (A.I.A.) and the A.I.C. (1878-84); 2) on the government of the É.I.C. (1885-90); and 3) on the government of the É.I.C. (1891-1909) and É.I.C. reports (1897-1910). Includes thirty-seven autograph papers of Leopold II among a mass of miscellaneous documents. Contains summaries of key documents with quotations and historical notes.

R. C. Hayes

1482. Jadot, J. M. (Conseiller honoraire, Cour d'appel de Léopoldville) and P. Coppens (Univ. deouvain). LE BARON ÉDOUARD DESCAMPS, ÉCRIVAIN ANTIESCLAVAGISTE ET MINISTRE D'ÉTAT DE L'É. I. C. [Baron Édouard Descamps, anti-slavery writer and Minister of State of the Congo Free State]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(2): 495-541. Eulogistic discourses on the life and writings of Descamps (1847-ca.1930), author of L'Afrique nouvelle (1903) and of anti-slavery works the first of which appeared in 1888. He was a Belgian senator for 40 years, three years Ministre de l'Instruction publique, a baron by grace of Leopold II, and the last president of the Council of the Congo Free State. Supplemented by the text of ten unpublished letters from Leopold II, and two from Albert I, to Descamps.

R. C. Hayes

1483. Vandewoude, E. (Archiviste, Gouvernement Général à Léopoldville). LES ARCHIVES DU PERSONNEL D'AFRIQUE DE 1877 À 1918 [Personnel files of the African Service, 1877-1918]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(2): 15-651. An inventory of that part of the files of the Service du Personnel d'Afrique deposited in 1950 with the Service des Archives. Does not include the "London files" of the period of German occupation when the Belgian Colonial Office carried on at India House (1915-17), the inventory of which is not printed, as being too recent. Deals with personnel administration. Preceded by an historical note on the development of the African personnel service, which indicates that under the Congo Free State there was no central personnel service and that the latter was established in 1914.

R. C. Hayes

1484. Van Grieken, E. H. M. STANLEY AU CONGO (1879-1884) [H. M. Stanley in the Congo]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(3): 1124-1179. Description and extensive summary of the 206-page document-by-document resumé of files on Stanley's expeditions of February to September 1882 and of November 1882 to June 1884, made in 1894 by M. J. Notte, former Congo Free State official. The author surmises that the originals may have been among the archives recalled and burned by Leopold II, and that Notte was ordered by some secretary general to make this resumé before the originals were destroyed. Some papers summarized here appear in full in Stanley's The Congo and the Founding of Its Free State, but "here we see these events from the point of view of a spectator in the wings of a theater. On the one hand, the royal instructions or those of the Comité d'Étude . . .; on the other hand, the opinions of Stanley on these instructions, on the means, the men, and the material . . ." R. C. Hayes

1485. Walraet, M. APERÇU SUR LES ARCHIVES HISTORIQUES DU COMITÉ SPÉCIAL DU KATANGA [Sketch of the historical archives of the special committee of Katanga (C.S.K.)]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(3): 1118-1123. Brief description of the remaining files of this committee for the period during which it exercised governmental authority in Katanga, 1900-1910. Many items have been destroyed or have disappeared. Excludes minutes of the committee's meetings, records of the Service des Mines (with files relative to agreements with Tanganyika Concessions Limited), and correspondence on concessions with Protestant and Catholic missions in Katanga and with commercial firms.

R. C. Hayes

Asia

See also: 1507

1486. Ch'ing, Ju-chi. CHIA WU CHAN CHENG CH'I CHIEN MEI KUO TI CH'IN HUA CHENG TS'E [American policy of aggression against China during the Sino-Japanese War 1894]. Shih Chieh Chih Shih 1954 (15): 14-16. Based on American Diplomatic Documents 1894-5 and unpublished diplomatic papers quoted in P. J. Treat's Diplomatic Relations between United States and Japan. This article was written as propaganda for the Chinese Communist call for the liberation of Taiwan. Makes the allegation that the war in 1894 was the result of the American "Asians fight Asians" policy. Claims that U.S. mediation was not at all altruistic as the U.S. shared all the privileges obtained by Japan through the "most favored nation" arrangement and Japan gave up her opposition to American annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. T. S. Sun

1487. Walraet, M. (Institut Universitaire des Territoires d'Outre-Mer). L'OEUVRE DES BELGES AU SIAM À LA FIN DU XIX^{ME} SIÈCLE [The work of the Belgians in Siam at the close of the nineteenth century]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(2): 737-756. Based on secondary sources and on papers of Gustave Rolin-Jacquemyns, general adviser to King Chulalongkorn from 1892 to 1901, inspirer of Siamese reforms and defender of Siamese independence, who wrote in 1895 that although he was without official powers all important government business passed through his hands. A description and appreciation of the work of Rolin and other European advisers associated with him. R. C. Hayes

Australia

See also: 1325

1488. Bastin, John (Balliol College, Oxford Univ.). THE WEST AUSTRALIAN SEPARATION FOR FEDERATION MOVEMENT. Australian Quarterly 1955 27(1): 76-88. The separation movement in West Australia arose in the wake of gold discoveries in the rapid settlement between 1880 and 1900 and in reaction to the government's discrimination against the port of Albany in favor of the port of Freemantle during the nineties.

R. Mueller

1489. Macdonald, Colin. EARLY LETTERS OF JOHN MacFARLAND - FIRST MASTER OF ORMOND COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE. Victorian Historical Magazine 1954 25(4): 144-158. Describes Dr. MacFarland's (1851-1935) career and reprints some of his letters (dated 1881 and 1882) in which he speaks of various aspects of his life and activities at the University of Melbourne. H A Staff

1490. Mansfield, Bruce C. (Univ. of Sydney). THE ORIGINS OF "WHITE AUSTRALIA." Australian Quarterly 1954 26(4): 61-68. An inquiry into the causes of discrimination against the Chinese immigrants in Australia between 1880 and 1900 and the interrelation among economic interests, national and racial sentiments, and the political expedencies of this issue. R. Mueller
See also: 1140

Canada

1491. Ferns, H. S. and B. Ostry. MACKENZIE KING AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(2): 93-112. Traces the evolution of Mackenzie King's attitude on foreign policy to 1919. Originally sympathetic to British imperial policies, King became closely allied with U.S. interests and attitudes between 1912 and 1919. Privately, he expressed support for American neutrality in 1914 but urged energetic Canadian support for war in 1917. Based on unpublished documents in the Public Archives of Canada, in the Archives of Harvard University, in private collections, and on printed documents in United States Congress, Senate Documents, Report of Commission on Industrial Relations (Washington, 1916) and on newspapers and other printed materials. Author

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 1331

1492. Czernin-Chudenitz, Otto. DER COBURGER. EIN GROSSER, ABER KOMPLIZIERTER KÖNIG [The Coburg King. A great but complicated monarch]. Österreichische Furche 1954 10(52, supplement): 3. Popularly written reminiscences by the former Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria of some peculiar traits of King Ferdinand of Coburg, King of Bulgaria, particularly of his duplicity in his alliance with the Central Powers during the First World War. R. Mueller

1493. Janković, Dragoslav (Univ. of Belgrade and editor, Istoriski Glasnik). GRGUR JAKSIC, IZ NOVIJE SRPSKE ISTORIJE: ABDIKACIJA KRALJA MILANA I DRUGE RASPRAVE [Grgur Jakšić, from the more recent Serbian history: the abdication of King Milan and other items]. Istoriski Glasnik 1953 3/4: 137-141. Based on (Austrian) documents in the State Archives in Vienna. Janković reviews several specific events characteristic of this type of Balkan ruler under whom Serbia was secretly placed under the tutelage of Austria in exchange for certain advantages. Contrary to Jakšić, holds that the advantages were not intended to benefit the country but the King and the dynasty. Declares that, after the

"secret convention" with Austria (1881), it was hardly possible to speak of the independence of Serbia. Emphasizes, again contrary to Jakšić, that the abdication was not an act which the King undertook because he wanted to promote the cause of the people but because he realized that "in his struggle against his people he had suffered defeat." King Milan wrote Kaiser Wilhelm II that his policy was motivated by the desire to keep peace in the Orient and to prevent revolution, in accordance with the wishes of the Great Powers. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

See also: 1340

1494. Dominique, Pierre. LE PROCÈS DE MADAME CAILLAUX (20-28 JUILLET 1914) [The trial of Madame Caillaux (20-28 July 1914)]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(54): 39-48. Describes the trial of Mme Caillaux on charges of having murdered Gaston Calmette, publisher of Figaro. The trial was an episode in the struggle for political power between Caillaux and Poincaré. Resulting in the temporary political destruction of Caillaux in the crucial year of 1914, the trial assumes singular significance in the history of France. No sources indicated. H A Staff
See also: 1495

1495. Dominique, Pierre. LE MEURTRE DE GASTON CALMETTE [The murder of Gaston Calmette]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(53): 685-695. Examines the political background of the murder (1914) of the publisher of Figaro by Mme Caillaux. The article contends that the real responsibility for the murder must be attributed to Barthou and his political group who wanted to strengthen the Poincaré camp and assure the defeat of the Radical Socialists and Socialists in the election. No sources indicated. H A Staff
See also: 1494

1496. Domnich, M. Ia. NACHALO REVOLIUTSII 1905 GODA I DVIZHENIE SOLIDARNOSTI VO FRANTSII [The beginning of the revolution of 1905 and the show of solidarity in France]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 87-94. Descriptive account, based primarily on L'Humanité and some other contemporary papers, of French reactions to the news of the Bloody Sunday and the events of January 1905 in Russia. The workers, democrats, and progressives sympathized with the Russian people and condemned the brutality of the Czarist regime. Manifestoes were drawn up, meetings of protest were held all over France, in spite of the provocative and unfriendly attitude of the government and police. Fearing the overthrow of the Imperial regime and the end of the Franco-Russian military alliance and the repudiation of French loans, the bourgeoisie, the conservatives, and the government-supported Czarist tyranny.

M. Raeff

1497. Paul-Boncour, Joseph. SOUVENIRS SUR DELCASSÉ [In memory of Delcassé]. Diplomazia 1955 2 (2): 2-3. The French statesman emphasizes the credit due to Delcassé for the part he played in promoting the Entente Cordiale with England. His efforts to win over Italy after the fall of the Crispi Ministry, which favored the Triple Alliance,

minated in the secret treaty of 1902. This accord bore fruit in 1914. W. E. Heydendorff

1498. Trunskii, Iu. G. BOR'BA KLASOV I PARTII A FRANTSUZSKOE KREST'IANSTVO V KONTSE XIX VEKA [The struggle of classes and parties for the French peasantry at the end of the nineteenth century]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 62-76. The peasantry of France was profoundly dissatisfied with its poor economic situation. To prevent this discontent from undermining their dominant position the bourgeois reactionary groups organized co-operatives and peasant syndicates. Under the guise of defending peasant interests, the syndicates aimed at consolidating and perpetuating the economic trianglehold and political control of big landowners, mortgage bankers, and monopolists. However, at the very end of the nineteenth century some Socialists, particularly Jules Guesde, began to unite the peasantry and the proletariat for common political action. M. Raeff

1499. Wright, Gordon (Univ. of Oregon). PEASANT POLITICS IN THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(1): 75-86. Despite the well-known theory that France is a nation of peasants, historians have neglected to study French peasantry. Fundamental is the survival of a majority of subsistence-type peasants. After a static period there was greater unrest after 1930 and political groups entered the country-side more actively. Significant agrarian right-wing movements were the Agrarian Party, the Committees of Peasant Defense around Henri Dorgères, and the corporatist Union Nationale des Syndicats Agricoles. Until the end of the Third Republic, successive governments failed to provide any imaginative agrarian policies. G. Stourzh

GERMANY

See also: 1351, 1352

1500. Conrad, Egon. DIE WELT VOR FÜNFZIG JAHREN. IM SPIEGEL DER DEUTSCHEN RUNDSCHAU [The world fifty years ago as mirrored in the pages of the Deutsche Rundschau]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 3(12): 1261-1266. Survey of articles in the Deutsche Rundschau around 1900 covering aspects of literary, scholarly, and public life in Germany. In the scholarly field there was much interest in Greece, the classical world, and the Far East. Literary articles were concerned mainly with the flourishing Berlin stage. As for public life, the periodical specialized in foreign affairs rather than domestic politics. L. Hertzman

1501. Galos, Adam. KLASY POSIADAJĄCE W NIEMCZECH OBEC SPRAWY POLSKIEJ (1894-1914) [The attitude of the moneyed classes in Germany toward Poland 1894-1914]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(4): 652-690. Based on published material, periodicals, contemporary pamphlets and papers from the Archives of Pockław. Analyzes the attitude of German bourgeois public opinion on the problems of the re-establishment of the Polish state, Polish problems in Russia and Austria and the "Slavonic" danger. The attitude of the bourgeois parties was hostile to all manifestations of Polish spirit and towards the workers' movement. A. F. Dygnas

1502. Goetz, Walter (Gräfelfing near Munich). KAISER WILHELM II. UND DIE DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTS-SCHREIBUNG [Kaiser William II and German historiography]. Historische Zeitschrift 1955 179(1): 21-44. Distinguishes three major schools of thought in the historical accounts of the Wilhelmian era: 1) the court-inspired authors who treated William II as "a martyr and a hero"; 2) those who condemned the Kaiser as inadequate for the role he was assigned by destiny; and 3) scholarly writers who have--thus far vainly--sought to provide a complete and objective portrayal of William II and his times. Goetz contends that the apologists have exercised a fateful influence in Germany, obscuring the real causes of the catastrophe of 1918. Among these apologists Goetz classifies Hans Helfritz, whose book, Wilhelm II. als Kaiser und König (1954), he reviews at length. Goetz asserts that Helfritz uncritically accepted the material provided in the Kaiser's memoirs, while ignoring more reliable and contradictory evidence. Goetz seeks especially to correct Helfritz's interpretation of: 1) the Kruger telegram affair and 2) the role of William II during the First World War. Goetz, who approvingly cites Erich Eyck's work on the subject, devotes shorter but no less critical comment to Helfritz's treatment of the domestic policies of William II. He repeatedly points to the neglect of the youthful years of William II by Helfritz and other writers, insisting that these years were decisive in forming the personality of the future emperor. J. L. Snell

1503. Kemmerich, Max (Colonel, retired). ERICH LUDENDORFF 9.4.1865 - 20.12.1937. Militärpolitiches Forum 1954 3(12): 17-25. Based on secondary sources. Ludendorff is portrayed as the "savior" of Germany in World War I, and his extreme nationalism is cited with approval. See also: 1505 F. B. M. Hollyday

1504. Mikhalevskii, B. N. O RABOCHEI ARISTOKRATII V GERMANII NAKANUNE PEROVOI MIROVOI VOINY [On the workers' aristocracy in Germany on the eve of the First World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 102-110. On the basis of German economic and statistical studies, describes the growth and conditions of skilled and supervisory workers in German industry before 1914. These workers eventually formed an aristocratic group within the labor class, a petty-bourgeois stratum in the ranks of the proletariat. Their number rose from three to nine percent of the working class between 1898-1910. From this group was drawn the bureaucracy of labor unions and social democratic parties. The group's interests and psychology brought it together with the lower bourgeoisie. M. Raeff

1505. Unsigned ("Rz."). DEM GEDÄCHTNIS LUDENDORFFS [In memory of Ludendorff]. Nation Europa 1955 5(4): 61-62. Attempts to correct the allegedly false impression that Ludendorff pleaded for total war. R. Mueller See also: 1503

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 1358

1506. Drus, Ethel (Birkbeck College, Univ. of London). THE CHAMBERLAIN PAPERS CONCERNING ANGLO-TRANVAAL RELATIONS, 1896-1899. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1954 27(76): 156-189. Prints some unpublished documents from the private papers of Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, 1895-1903, which supplement the papers in the Colonial Office series in the Public Record Office with respect to South Africa after the Jameson Raid. Shows that, despite Chamberlain's denial that he intended to resort to war in 1896, he considered it as an ultimate solution, and that, notwithstanding advice to the contrary from British officials in South Africa, he was confident of success. He was also interested in the possibility of bringing economic pressure to bear on Kruger by shutting down British mines on the Rand and by making loans to the Transvaal Government contingent on the redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders. A draft ultimatum of 1899 to the South African Republic is also printed. P. H. Hardacre

1507. Edwardes, Michael. A COMMANDER AND A VICE-ROY. Twentieth Century 1954 156(933): 435-441. Attacks David James' Life of Lord Roberts as unadulterated hagiology. The full truth is not supplied and Roberts is tarnished by the biographer's Tory view of Indian history. Roberts should be judged as a soldier and not as a theorist. The "forward policy" of Lawrence inherited by Roberts and Lytton led to the tragic, fruitless second Afghan War. The real story of Roberts' influence on frontier policy remains unwritten. Praises S. Gopal's The Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, 1880-84. Ripon inherited the ruins of Lytton's Afghan policy and concentrated attention on India. R. E. Planck

1508. James, Robert Rhodes (Undergraduate, Oxford Univ.). LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL. History Today 1955 5(3): 145-153. A brief account of Lord Randolph's meteoric rise to power as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Salisbury and of his equally sudden fall from power. He is pictured as genuinely devoted to the Tory democracy which survived him. W. M. Simon

1509. McCaffrey, Lawrence J. HOME RULE AND THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1874 IN IRELAND. Irish Historical Studies 1954 9(34): 190-212. Describes the political scene in Ireland on the eve of the general election of 1874 and the main issues involved in the election (home rule, tenant rights, denominational education). The success of the home rule candidates was the most significant result of the Irish elections. The setback suffered by the conservatives was only temporary, but for the Irish liberal party the election of 1874 was the beginning of the end. The election was also significant for the future of English politics. The Conservatives' return to power showed that the liberal party's hold on the working class was a tenuous one and emphasized the importance of the Irish vote. Thus, the liberal party would eventually be forced to make concessions to Irish demands and, therefore, home rule remained the key issue in English politics until 1914. Based on published sources. H A Staff

1510. Shakow, Zara. THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE: A FORERUNNER OF THE COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(1): 36-44. Based on unpublished letters of the eighth Duke of Devonshire and the Campbell-Bannerman collection. Examines the creation of the Defence Committee under the Duke of Devonshire in 1895. This was an attempt to coordinate the activities of the Admiralty and War Office at the Cabinet level. The absence of the Prime Minister and inter-departmental rivalries made the body ineffective. The Committee was successfully reorganized in 1904 as the Committee of Imperial Defence under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Illustrates one of the earliest English experiments to promote joint staff consultations for defense purposes. Author

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1364

1511. Benedikt, Ernst. 40 ÅR SEDAN MORDET I SARAJEVO [Forty years since the murder at Sarajevo]. Svensk Tidskrift 1954 41(6): 286-293. A description of the personality of Franz Ferdinand and the tragic circumstances surrounding his and his wife's assassination. Ingeborg Luyken

1512. Ferber, Walter. GEORG RITTER VON SCHÖNERER. ZUR REVISION DER VORGESCHICHTE DES NATIONAL-SOZIALISMUS [Georg Ritter von Schönerer. On the revision of the antecedents of National Socialism]. Neues Abendland 1955 10(3): 139-148. The German nationalist movement in Austria is often regarded as the precursor of National Socialism. This movement originated among student groups and the Turner [gymnastic] societies in 1860 and developed into a bourgeois party under the leadership of Georg von Schönerer, deputy in the Reichsrat. Around 1880 Schönerer was still essentially anti-Catholic and anti-capitalist and he collaborated with Victor Adler. Later his Bismarck cult and anti-Semitism led him to adopt an irredentist Great German policy. In 1901 the number of seats obtained by his party suddenly rose from five to twenty-one. However, in the following year his party disintegrated and from then on remained politically insignificant. H A Staff

1513. Kemmerich, Max (Colonel, retired). CONRAD VON HÖTZENDORF 11.11.1852 - 25.8.1925. Militärpolitisches Forum 1954 3(11): 9-18. Based entirely on secondary sources. A sympathetic appraisal of the career of the Austrian Chief of Staff.

F. B. M. Hollyday

ITALY

See also: 1377, 1381

1514. Aphi, Elio. GIOLITTI IN PARLAMENTO [Giolitti in parliament]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1954 38(2): 419-423. Based on the two volumes of Discorsi Parlamentari di Giovanni Giolitti (1953). Reveals that Giolitti began as a democratic liberal, sympathetic toward the workers and poor peasants, opposed to repression, favorable to labor unions. After many years in office he became ever more conservative, concerned with property rights and with restricting government intervention in

seemed to be private affairs. Instead of abjuring the conservatives, he was absorbed by them.

L. M. Case

515. Caracciolo, Alberto. INTERESSI INTERNAZIONALI NELL'IMPRESA DI GARIBALDI PER LA DEVIAZIONE DEL TEVERE (1875-1876) [International interests in Garibaldi's project for the diversion of the Tiber]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 2(3): 292-298. On the basis of documents in Museo Centrale del Risorgimento in Rome, a little-known chapter of Garibaldi's activities as Italy is illuminated: his project for the diversion of the lower part of the Tiber and for the construction of a new sea port for Rome at Fiumicino. British engineers and financiers and the house of Rothschild in Paris and Vienna took an interest in the project. The plan was abandoned because of its enormous costs and because of the danger that the port would fill up with sand.

W. E. Heydendorff

516. Lodolini, Elio. L'ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL PARTITO MAZZINIANO IN ITALIA ED ALL'ESTERO AGLI INIZI DEL SECOLO XX [The organization of the Mazzini Party in Italy and abroad at the beginning of the 20th century]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 398-403. Survey of the organization and activity of the Mazzini party in Italy, in Austria-Hungary, on Malta, in Nice and Corsica and its branches in France, Switzerland and the USA. Based on published sources.

W. E. Heydendorff

517. Serra, Enrico. L'INTESA MEDITERRANEA DEL 1902 [The Mediterranean Entente of 1902]. Nuova Antologia di lettere, arti e scienze 1954 462(47): 307-332; 1954 462(1848): 483-508; 1955(1849): 97-123. Until now it has been impossible to describe in detail the diplomatic preparations for Italy's seizure of Tripoli and Cyrenaica (1911) because the documents concerning the negotiations and agreements were kept secret. The release of British documents and other new sources serve as a basis for this description of Italy's efforts (1887-1902) to establish her claim on Libya in the case of the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. Italy had to obtain the agreement of her partners in the Triple Alliance, of France and assure herself of the non-intervention of Great Britain. The forces are not given here as they will be listed in the author's forthcoming book on this subject.

W. E. Heydendorff

518. Torre, Augusto. RICORDO DI ANTONINO DI GIULIANO [In memory of Antonino di San Giuliano]. Nuova Antologia di lettere, arti e scienze 1955 463(1849): 29-42. Marchese di San Giuliano acquired a reputation of being a friend of the Central Powers by his policies as Italian Foreign Minister from 1910 to his death in 1914. The author describes the change in the views of the Minister. In 1912 he prematurely renewed the Triple Alliance and at the outbreak of the war he proclaimed neutrality for Italy. After the battle of the Marne he began to make contact with the Entente in strict secrecy in order to prepare Italy's intervention. Based on documents now in the process of publication and on published correspondence.

W. E. Heydendorff

1519. Zama, Piero. ALFREDO COMANDINI E LA SUA OPERA "IL REGNO DI UMBERTO I" [Alfredo Comandini and his work The government of Umberto I]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1954 41(2/3): 643-651. The principal work of the Italian historian Comandini, on the history of Italy in the nineteenth century (L'Italia nei cento anni del secolo XIX giorno per giorno illustrato), ends with the year 1864. He destroyed his work, Il Regno d'Umberto (1878-1900) Storia e Critica, the first part of which was being printed, shortly after the assassination of the King at Monza (29 July 1900). The article discusses a fragment of this book which covers the period up to 1883. W. E. Heydendorff

RUSSIA

See also: 1409, 1496

1520. Anfimov, A. M. O DOLGE KREST'IANSTVA ROSSII KREST'IANSKOMU POZEMEL'NOMU BANKU [The debt of Russia's peasantry to the Peasant Land Bank]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 111-112. Calculates the overall total owed by the Russian peasantry for land bought or rented through the Land Banks. Arrives at the conclusion that at the outbreak of the revolution, the peasantry owed a total of 3,310.5 million rubles. This corrects the often quoted figure of 1,300 million. M. Raef

1521. Anweiler, Oskar. BOLSCHEWISMUS UND RÄTE [Bolshevism and soviets]. Osteuropa 1955 5(1): 1-7. The birth of the Russian soviets is traced to the Revolution of 1905. Trotsky played an important part in their establishment and Lenin soon realized their potentialities. Lenin used them in 1917 as a means of extending Bolshevik influence over the masses and paralyzing the government and the army. Nevertheless, their democratic possibilities were soon ended after the November Revolution by the centralization and monolithic structure of the Communist Party and state apparatus.

E. C. Helmreich

1522. Colton, Ethan T., Sr. (New York City. Director of YMCA services in Russia and Siberia, 1917-1918). WITH THE Y.M.C.A. IN REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA. Russian Review 1955 14(2): 128-139. Excerpts from the author's unpublished memoirs. Recollections of revolutionary Russia during the winter of 1917-18. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1523. Dewhurst, Kenneth (Corpus Christi College, Oxford). ANTON CHEKHOV (1860-1904) - PIONEER IN SOCIAL MEDICINE. Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1955 10(1): 1-16. Describes Chekhov's medical career, his medical and sociological survey of the penal colony on Sakhalin Island in 1890 and his work in preventive medicine during the cholera epidemic in the province of Moscow in 1892. Gives some of his medical and political views. H A Staff

1524. Dobrotvor, N. M. O VYBORAKH V III GOSUDARSTVENNUIU DUMU PO RABOCHEI KURII [Elections to the Third Duma in the workers' electoral curias]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 95-101. Cites instances of active Bolshevik participation and leadership in the elections to the Third Duma among

the workers. Evidence is based on contemporary journals, mainly bolshevik papers, and Lenin's writings. The Bolshevik faction stressed its revolutionary and proletarian character, in contrast to the mensheviks who were willing to enter into coalition with bourgeois parties and accept compromises on policy. M. Raeff

1525. Erman, L. K. BOR'BA BOL'SHEVIKOV ZA DEMOKRATICHESKUIU INTELLIGENTSIIU V 1905 GODU [The struggle of the Bolsheviks for a democratic intelligentsia in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 17-31. The efforts of the liberal bourgeois parties to capture the Russian intelligentsia in 1905 were countered by the energetic efforts of the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks penetrated into, and in some cases seized, commanding positions in various professional organizations (teachers' unions, medical personnel and pharmacists, and especially postal and railroad employees). The major aim was to separate the intelligentsia's lower and democratic strata from the upper ones, as the latter were tied to the liberal bourgeoisie. In this the Bolsheviks had some success, though they failed to break into the Union of Unions. The evidence is from contemporary papers, leaflets, and some unpublished local police reports. M. Raeff

1526. Essen, M. M. VSTRECHI S V. I. LENINYM NAKANUNE I V DNI PEROVOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [Meeting V. I. Lenin on the eve of and during the first Russian Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 26-32. Personal memoirs, mainly on the routine of Lenin's life in Switzerland. Praises Lenin's untiring energy, the accuracy, penetration, and perspicacity of his political analyses. marvels at the patient care with which he educated younger Bolsheviks for the great role he had set the party. M. Raeff

1527. Fleetwood, Carl R. A. G:son. S:T PETERSBURG HÜSTEN 1888. UTDAG UR EFTERLÄMNADEN DAGBOKSAN-TECKNINGAR [St. Petersburg in the autumn of 1888. Excerpts from diaries]. Svensk Tidskrift 1934 41(7): 327-352. Excerpts from diaries kept between 1879-1892 by the author who was Secretary of the Swedish Legation in St. Petersburg for two months in 1888. He described his impressions of life in St. Petersburg. Ingeborg Luyken

1528. Guliev, A. N. STACHKA BAKINSKIKH RABOCHIKH V DEKABRE 1904 GODA [Strike of the workers of Baku in December 1904]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 26-38. Descriptive account of the conditions and course of the successful strike of the oil-well workers in Baku. The Bolshevik group led the proletariat and ceaselessly stressed the political aspect of a strike that had begun for economic reasons. The source documentation is largely drawn from Moscow and local archives and the contemporary Bolshevik press. M. Raeff

1529. Kuznetsova, L. S. STACHECHNAIA BOR'BA RABOCHIKH PETERBURGA V IANVARE 1905 GODA [The strike struggle of the workers of Petersburg in January 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 11-25. On the basis of archival material and Lenin's contemporary writings, the author describes the strike movement preceding and immediately following the Bloody Sun-

day of 9 January 1905. The movement was started by the workers themselves; it found its organizational leadership in the Bolshevik members of the central committee of the RSDRP who gave it political goals. But the Bolshevik leaders failed to prevent Gapon's provocation which led to the Bloody Sunday. After the blood-bath, the workers started to prepare for open violence and military action. Lenin correctly noted that the main lesson of the strike was the rapidity with which economic unrest was transformed into a political movement. M. Raeff

1530. Maksakov, V. V. VOPROSY ISTORII PEROVOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII V BOL'SHOI SOVETSKOI ENTSIKLOPEDII 1-27 TT, 2-e IZD [Problems of the history of the first Russian revolution in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, vols. 1-27, 2d ed.]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 123-130. Surveys the major articles which contain statements and interpretations of various aspects of the Revolution of 1905-1906 in the recently published volumes of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia. Points out some gaps and inadequacies. M. Raeff

1531. Persits, M. M. VELIKAI A OKTIABR'SKAI A SOTSIALISTICHESKAI A REVOLIUTSII I OTDELENIE TSEKVI OT GOSUDARSTVA [The great Socialist October Revolution and the separation of Church and State]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 11-22. Describes the steps taken by the Soviet government in 1917-18 which led to the decree of complete separation of Church and State and the establishment of religious freedom, including the right of anti-religious propaganda. Lenin clearly understood and tirelessly stressed that freedom of conscience was not enough, that it was only a sham, for only the total separation of Church from State, the expropriation of Church property, and free atheistic propaganda truly secure religious liberty. The decree met with sympathetic response among the people. M. Raeff

1532. Queen, George S. (State Teachers College, Brockport, New York). AMERICAN RELIEF IN THE RUSSIAN FAMINE OF 1891-1892. Russian Review 1955 14 (2): 140-150. Based on manuscript materials of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., manuscripts of the American diplomatic and consular services found in the National Archives, printed consular reports, and contemporary American newspaper and periodical accounts. Describes American views on causes and conditions of peasant misery, American relief efforts, and the reaction of public opinion in the United States. Reveals the bases of the mutual distrust between the two nations now coming to fruition. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1533. Scheuer, Georg. 1905, ZUM 50. JAHRESTAG DER ERSTEN RUSSISCHEN REVOLUTION [1905. On the 50th anniversary of the First Russian Revolution]. Zukunft 1955 (2): 49-52. Reviews the origins of the revolution of 1905 which, he holds, shattered Lenin's thesis that 1) proletarian class consciousness went no further than the pursuit of customary trade union objectives in a capitalist economy, and 2) that consequently a need arose for a militant, dictatorially led party. Actually, the revolution signified the triumph of some of the ideas of democracy and freedom. Lenin's group was disgruntled

remained aloof from this revolution whose demands for liberty and abolition of tyrannical government still await fulfillment. R. Mueller

534. Shishkova, A. A. IZ ISTORII BOR'BY BOL'VIKOV ZA SOIUZ RABOCHIKH I KREST'IAN V GODY VOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [From the history of the Bolshevik struggle for the union of workers and peasants in the years of the First Russian Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 3-16. Describes instances of the Bolsheviks' struggle with the Socialist Revolutionary Party for the leadership of the peasant movement in 1905 and after. A major role was played by the Revolutionary Peasant Committees organized at the behest of the Third Congress of the RSDRP. Though the peasantry tended to succumb to the false leadership of the Socialist Revolutionaries and Kadets, the Bolsheviks succeeded in making important inroads in some cases. Thereby, they paved the way for the active revolutionary participation of the peasantry in the struggle for seizure of power. The article is based on contemporary newspapers, journals, and some minor archival sources (local police reports).

M. Raeff

535. Stepun, Fedor. DIE PROLETARISCHE REVOLUTION OHNE PROLETARIER [The proletarian revolution without the proletarians]. Hochland 1955 47(3): 1-223. Attacks the Bolshevik thesis that a revolutionary proletariat ousted the Kerensky government. Denies the contention of Lenin, Plekhanov, and other Communist writers that the majority of the Russian population around the turn of the twentieth century was a class-conscious proletariat. These writers ignored the fact that Czarist Russia possessed neither a proletariat nor a bourgeoisie in the Western sense. The "proletarian elite" which led the November revolution of 1917 was the vanguard of a social intelligentsia rather than a social proletariat. This intelligentsia came from the Narodniki - originally a party of anti-Marxist socialists. They were for the most part dissident and progressive nobles, impelled to strive for the overthrow of the Czarist government. The Narodniki betrayed their aim of freeing the Russian peasantry when they made common cause with the Bolsheviks in 1917. R. Mueller

536. Tseretelli, Irakli (New York City. Georgian Menshevik leader, member of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet and Minister of Post and Telegraph and of Interior, May-August 1917, in the Provisional Government). REMINISCENCES OF THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION; THE APRIL CRISIS (PART I). Russian Review 1955 14(2): 93-108. Excerpts from Chapter 10 of the author's unpublished reminiscences which are deposited in the Columbia University's Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture, and at Harvard University's Russian Research Center.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

537. Unsigned. ZA GLUBOKOE IZUCHENIE ISTORII VOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [For a profound study of the history of the first Russian Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 3-10. Editorial statement on the significance of the first Russian Revolution (1905). Basing itself on Lenin's analysis

of the revolution, the article lists the most important aspects and results of the events of 1905. Many facets of the revolution have already been investigated by Soviet historians, but some have not. The task must be completed. Two aspects especially need further illumination: the creative revolutionary role of the masses and the role of leadership played by the Bolshevik party. M. Raeff

1538. Valentinov, N. M. VILONOV (IZ ISTORII RANNEGO BOL'SHEVIZMA) [M. Vilonov - from the history of early Bolshevism]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniiu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 "No. 5(12)": 47-57. Traces the life and political career before 1911 of an obscure member of the Bolshevik faction. A poorly educated clerk, Vilonov had independently come to conclusions about tactics and aims which Lenin reached much later: concentration on the seizure of power by the Communist group, the necessity of establishing dictatorial political controls, tightly centralized organization of the party, the possibility of omitting the bourgeois stage in Russia, and "bribing" the peasantry with land. Based on the author's personal reminiscences of his encounters with Vilonov. M. Raeff

Latin America

See also: 1425

1539. Garcfa, Julio César. DOCTOR JOSE TOMAS HENAO. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 436-441. Brief biographical sketch of a noted Colombian physician, historian, and one-time governor of Antioquia (1854-1918). D. Bushnell

1540. Knapp, Frank A., Jr. SOME HISTORICAL VALUES IN A FAMOUS MEXICAN NOVEL. Americas 1954 11(2): 131-139. This novel, Los Bandidos de Rfo Frfo (Spain, 1889-91), by Manuel Payno, constitutes an indispensable source for Mexican political history of the first half of the nineteenth century and provides insight into the workings of Mexican politics. It also serves as a general introduction to Mexican social conditions and aids in a better evaluation of standard source material.

R. Mueller

1541. Niemayer, E. V., Jr. (Univ. of Texas). ANTICLERICALISM IN THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1916-1917. Americas 1954 11(1): 31-50. Analyzes the pro-clerical and anti-clerical sentiments expressed by the delegates to the Mexican Constitutional Convention in 1916-17 on the place of the Mexican Church in the constitution of 1917. The political, economic and social influences of the Mexican Church were destroyed at the Convention. In subjecting the Church to the State, the framers of the 1917 constitution deprived the Mexican Church of its status as a free and independent entity which the constitution of 1857 under Juárez had granted to it. R. Mueller

1542. Otero D'Costa, Enrique. INFORME SOBRE EL FINAL DE LA GUERRA DE LOS MIL DIAS [Note on the ending of the Thousand Days' War]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41: 379-382. Examines the technical question of when the civil

war of 1899-1902 can be said to have legally ended. Concludes that despite the presence of guerrilla forces (inactive) until January 1903, the state of war as such unquestionably ended on 21 November of the previous year, the date of the treaties of Chinácota and of the "Wisconsin." D. Bushnell

1543. Unsigned. MENSAJES Y PROCLAMAS DE DON TOMAS GUARDIA, DON VICENTE SAENZ, DON SATURNINO LIZANO, DON PROSPERO FERNANDEZ, DON BERNARDO SOTO, DON JOSE J. RODRIGUEZ, DON FRANCISCO M. IGLESIAS, Y DON FEDERICO TINOCO (1873-1917) [Messages and proclamations of Don Tomás Guardia, Don Vicente Sáenz, Don Saturnino Lizano, Don Próspero Fernández, Don Bernardo Soto, Don José J. Rodríguez, Don Francisco M. Iglesias, and Don Federico Tinoco]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1954 18(7-12): 258-320. Miscellaneous official papers, usually of a rather general nature, referring to such topics as domestic political disturbances, strained relations with Nicaragua, and projected constitutional reforms. D. Bushnell

Middle East

See: 1358

United States of America

See also: 1429, 1430, 1437, 1532

1544. Biddle, Francis (Former Solicitor General and Attorney General of the United States). THE HUMANISM OF MR. JUSTICE HOLMES. New Republic 1955 132(15): 10-13. Based on Holmes' correspondence and the author's own observations while he was Holmes' private secretary, 1911-12. Concludes that Holmes was a nineteenth-century liberal and a pragmatist who disliked a priori absolutes.

I. C. Nichols, Jr.

1545. Dulles, Foster Rhea, and Gerald E. Ridinger (both Ohio State Univ.). THE ANTI-COLONIAL POLICIES OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(1): 1-18. Roosevelt turned anti-imperialist only in the middle twenties. During World War II he stressed anti-colonialism continuously, suggesting self-determination and ultimate independence for all peoples, and a system of international trusteeship as intermediary measure. His strong views, particularly about India, were a constant source of disagreement with Winston Churchill. By virtue of her war effort the U.S. felt entitled to have a say in Southeast Asia, but did not press this too far in view of the need for co-operation in Europe. G. Stourzh

1546. Mandel, Bernard (Fenn College, Cleveland). SAMUEL GOMPERS AND THE NEGRO WORKERS, 1886-1914. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(1): 34-60. Describes the evolution of Gompers' views on the Negro question which illustrates his transition from a militant labor agitator to a conservative bureaucrat. He began with a relatively advanced

attitude towards Negro workers, advocating their free admission to the unions. Under the pressure of opposition from union leaders he retreated to a policy of "Jim-Crowism." Based on Gompers' correspondence in the American Federation of Labor archives and published sources. H A Staff

1547. Peterson, Sven R. (Union College). BENJAMIN PEIRCE: MATHEMATICIAN AND PHILOSOPHER. Journal of the History of Ideas 1955 16(1): 89-112. Based mainly on Peirce's Ideality in the Physical Sciences (1881). A mathematician and astronomer, Peirce was among the first to convince Europeans that American science could be original. Too recondite for many of his students at Harvard, he had a widespread influence on the teaching of mathematics through his texts. Avoiding the Darwinian controversy which involved his friend, Louis Agassiz, Peirce eventually developed, on the basis of the Nebular Theory, an idealist, dualistic, mathematically rational philosophy, in which knowledge, reality, evolution, and God were made compatible. W. H. Coates

1548. Sisk, Glenn N. (Georgia Institute of Technology). SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE ALABAMA BLACK BELT, 1875-1917. Mid-America 1955 37(1): 31-47. A survey of social conditions, based largely on local newspapers. The period 1865-1900 saw a movement of the white population from the Black Belt to towns and cities. This trend was offset in some degree by the growth of small communities and by non-Southern immigration. In spite of individual instances of business and professional success, most Negroes remained very poor and inferior in the opinion of the whites. White supremacy dominated social relations. R.F. Campbell

1549. Smith, Robert S. (Duke Univ.). MILL ON THE DAN: RIVERSIDE COTTON MILLS, 1882-1910. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(1): 38-66. An analysis of the early years of the Riverside Cotton Mills in terms of some of the forces which were to bring about the industrialization of the South.

D. Davis

1550. Turner, Arlin (Duke Univ.). MARK TWAIN, CABLE, AND "A PROFESSIONAL NEWSPAPER LIAR". New England Quarterly 1955 28(1): 18-33. A discussion of the slanderous aspersions against George W. Cable in the public press following Mark Twain's tour with Cable. Mark Twain was resentful of Cable but was then chagrined to see this become public knowledge. Draws extensively on correspondence of Mark Twain, Cable, and others. D. Davis

1551. Whitehill, Walter Muir (Boston Athenaeum). THE VICISSITUDES OF BACCHANTE IN BOSTON. New England Quarterly 1954 27(4): 435-454. Draws on the records of committee hearings and newspaper accounts to describe the curious struggle in Boston over a nude statue of Bacchante by Frederic Macmonnies. Gives an interesting picture of New England culture in the 1890's, together with some of its famous personalities. D. Davis

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

also: 1475

552. Cartter, Allan M. (Duke Univ.). INCOME RES OF UPPER INCOME GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES. American Economic Review 1954 (5): 875-883. An inquiry into the relative decline in the size of upper income groups in the United States and Great Britain and its causes during the last thirty years. Special attention is directed to the effects of government taxes on corporations and the dividend policies of corporate business on this group. R. Mueller

553. Fabela, Isidro (Secretario de Relaciones the Government of President Venustiano Carranza). ESTADOS UNIDOS Y LA AMÉRICA LATINA, (1921-1929) [The United States and Latin America, 1921-1929]. Modernos Americanos 1955 79(1): 7-80. A reprint of articles written from 1921 to 1928 which were published in El Universal, El Globo, Excelsior, Portorio Americano, and others. Articles deal with relations between the United States and Mexico and Nicaragua. Subjects discussed include the terms of the proposed U.S.-Mexican treaty of June 23, 1921; the activities in Mexico of Senator Fall; the Harding and Coolidge policies toward Mexico; the activities of Ambassador Sheffield in Mexico; the activities of the U.S.-Mexican "Comisión Mixta de reclamaciones;" the U.S. Marine intervention in Nicaragua (1927); General Augusto César Sandino; the Sixth Pan American Conference (Habana, 1928). H. Kantor

554. Gintsberg, L. I. O SVIZIAKH AKTSIONNYKH KRUGOV S Sh A I ANGLII S GITLEROVSKOI ETIEI 1930-IANVAR' 1933 G. [On the ties of the reactionary circles of the USA and England with Hitler's party 1930-January 1933]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 103-111. Adduces instances of contacts between representatives of Anglo-American banking, industrial, journalistic, and diplomatic circles and the Nazi party before Hitler's seizure of power. From this, the author argues that the business world and ruling circles in the U.S. and England viewed with favor the rising influences of the Nazis and to some extent even contributed to Hitler's success by their financial and moral support. Documentation is drawn from printed sources, newspaper editorials, memoirs, Nurnberg trials, and diplomatic documents published in the U.S. and England. M. Raeff

555. Hauser, Oswald (Flensburg). DER PLAN EINER DEUTSCH-ÖSTERREICHISCHEN ZOLLUNION VON 1931 UND DIE EUROPÄISCHE FÖDERATION [The German-Austrian customs union plan of 1931 and European federation]. Historische Zeitschrift 1955 179(1): 45-92. A detailed study, based upon memoirs, newspapers, and published foreign office documents, principally British. The customs union proposal of March 1931 is one of the last efforts and opportunities to save the Weimar republic, and France was mainly responsible for its failure. The Austro-German proposal was consistent with the general movement in favor of regional agreements as bridges toward an eventual European union. Prejudice against the

Curtius-Schober proposal was inherent in the German initiative and in the implications for future German-Austrian political relations. French relations with Central-Eastern Europe and Mussolini's determination to prevent the expansion of German influence in southeastern Europe further prejudiced the success of the proposal. When the Austro-German discussions were prematurely publicized, unofficial British and American opinion was initially sympathetic. France opposed the proposal from the outset and mobilized diplomatic and economic pressure against it. Mussolini, reserved at first, by May stood firmly against the customs union. When the Council of the League of Nations met to discuss the matter on 18 May, even Britain favored some substitute action to help Austria survive the Great Depression. The British urged Berlin and Vienna to renounce the proposal before the Hague Tribunal could deliver an opinion, which was expected to declare the proposal impermissible because of the prohibition of Anschluss in the Treaties of St. Germain and Versailles. Austrian financial dependence upon the West resulted in the desired renunciation, given by Vienna and Berlin on 3 September 1931.

J. L. Snell

1556. Herberg, Will. RELIGIÖSER WANDEL IM AMERIKANISCHEN JUDENTUM [Religious transformation of America's Jewry]. Stimmen der Zeit 1954 155(3): 177-191. Investigates the re-identification of the American Jews with their faith during the last twenty years. The author focuses especially on the theological and sociological problems arising from this development as they affect the younger generations. R. Mueller

1557. Sainsbury, K. (Univ. of Adelaide). THE HARVEST OF MUNICH. Australian Outlook 1954 8(3): 172-176. Criticizes the latest volume of the Survey of International Affairs (vol. III, Laffan and others, Oxford Univ. Press) for attempting in some instances to justify the 1938 Munich policy of the British government. H A Staff

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

1558. Cameron, James (Correspondent, London News Chronicle). THE MAN WHO SPEAKS FOR RED CHINA. New York Times Magazine 1955 6 March: 9, 68, 76. A sketch of the character, personality and abilities of Chou En-Lai. Includes a biographical account which traces his activities in the Chinese Revolution. R. F. Campbell

1559. Ferrell, Robert H. (Indiana Univ.). THE MUKDEN INCIDENT: SEPTEMBER 18-19, 1931. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(1): 66-72. Tries to reconstruct the facts and assess the responsibility for the Mukden incident on the basis of unpublished State Department records, Japanese Foreign Office materials and the Tokyo trial records. The "young officer" clique in the Kwantung army, especially a group around the then Col. Seishiro Itagaki, emerges as the driving force behind the incident. While some officers in the army general staff and

the war ministry were probably involved, Gen. Shigeru Honjo, commander of the Kwantung army, seems to have been caught by surprise. Neither Foreign Minister Shidehara's efforts before 18 September, nor the remonstrations of Japanese consular officials in Manchuria on 18-19 September were able to prevent the incident or to restrain the army once it had occurred. Journal (Johanna Menzel)

1560. Wang, Jo-shui. WU SZU YUN TUNG CHUNG TI HU SHIH HO TU WEI [Hu Shih and John Dewey in the May Fourth Movement]. [Peking] Jen Min Jih Pao 1954 28 December: 3. One of a series of articles written in Communist China in the campaign to criticize the "reactionary" thought of Hu Shih. Based on records of Dewey's lecture tour in China in 1919-21 at the time of the May Fourth Movement. Alleges that Dewey made the tour at the invitation of Hu Shih for the purpose of combating the rising tide of Marxism among Chinese intellectuals at the time. Dewey is accused of trying to lead Chinese intellectuals away from their interest in politics and to influence them to advocate revisionism instead of revolution. T. S. Sun

1561. Yen, Ming-hsien. SZU I ERH CHENG PIEN HOU LIANG NIEN CHUNG SHANG HAI KUNG JEN TI TOU CHENG [The struggle of the Shanghai workers in the two years following the Chiang coup]. Shih Hsueh ([Peking] Kuang Ming Jih Pao) 1954 8 July (34): 3. Based on Statistics of Strikes in Shanghai Special Municipality, 1929. Analyzes strikes in Shanghai in 1928-29 following Chiang Kai-shek's liquidation there of the Communist-dominated armed workers on 12 April 1927. A total of 232 strikes involving 282,837 workers are examined as to their causes and history. The leadership of the Communist Party is stressed. T. S. Sun

Canada

See also: 1491

1562. Graham, W. R. ARTHUR MEIGHEN AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN QUEBEC: THE ELECTION OF 1925. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(1): 17-35. Deals with the difficulties faced by the Conservative party in Quebec resulting from the blame attached to it and in particular to its national leader, Arthur Meighen, for unpopular wartime policies, chiefly conscription. Describes the efforts of Quebec Conservatives in the 1925 Dominion election to dissociate themselves from Meighen by conducting an independent campaign under E. L. Patenaude's leadership. Attributes the Conservative failure in the election to exploitation by the Liberal party of racial prejudices which wartime controversies had intensified. Based mainly on newspaper sources and on hitherto unused Meighen Papers in the Public Archives of Canada. Author

1563. Malach, Vernon W. (Royal Military College of Canada). THE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CYCLE AND CANADA, 1927-1939. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1955 21(1): 88-100. A critical review of Edward Marcus' book, Canada and the International Business Cycle, 1927 - 1939 (New York, 1954). Malach rejects Marcus' premises, the methods he used, and the conclusions he reached

in his examination of the interrelationships among Canada's foreign trade, domestic economic activity and international capital movement. R. Mueller

Europe

1564. Stempels, A. EUROPESE IMPULSEN UIT DE VOLKEN [European impulses from the nations]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(9): 316-331. Describes the origin of the European federalist movement. Discusses 1) the Pan-European movement of Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (Congress of 1926 in Vienna); 2) the plans of Aristide Briand as proposed to the League of Nations (1929); 3) the various attempts at economic co-operation shortly before World War II; 4) concepts of various resistance groups during World War II and in particular the pamphlet of a Dutch group headed by a German refugee, "Hades" (pseudonym); and 5) federalism in European politics during and after World War II, as promoted by the influence of Winston Churchill. D. van Arkel

AUSTRIA

1565. Berka, Günther. IGNAZ SEIPEL. Nation Europa 1955 5(2): 13-16. Deplores the general lack of publicity accorded Seipel's "pan-German" ideologies which called for a spiritual "Anschluss" and for the identification of the Austrians as Germans. R. Mueller

1566. Jedlicka, Ludwig. DIE OSTMARK WAR SCHLECHTER DRAN [The Ostmark was worse off]. Forum 1955. 2(13): 6-7. The intellectual groups in Austria which supported the Anschluss knew nothing about Hitler's actual plans. They were under the illusion that they would be able to carry out union with the Reich on their own terms. The ideological discussion of this problem continued even after 1938. O. Stenzl

BALKANS

1567. Chmura, Julian. WALKA CHŁOPÓW O ZIEMIĘ W NIEKTÓRYCH KRAJACH EUROPY POŁUDNIOWO-WSCHODNIEJ W OKRESIE PRZYPIYU FALI REWOLUCYJNEJ 1918-1923 W NAJNOWSZEJ LITERATURZE RADZIECKIEJ [The struggle for land by the peasants in some countries of South-eastern Europe during the high tide of revolution in 1918-23 as reflected in recent Soviet literature]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1954 61(3): 406-409. A bibliographical article which discusses several studies on peasants' problems in Yugoslavia, Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia and Bessarabia. Stress is laid on the peasants' obligations to landlords in Yugoslavia and to the church in Ruthenia, as well as on the fact that in all three countries economic oppression was coupled with national oppression. A. F. Dygnas

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1568. Bradáč, Zdenek. VÝZNAM ROKU 1924 V DĚJINÁCH KSČ; PŘÍSPĚVEK K PERIODISACI DĚJIN KSČ V DVACÁTÝCH LETECH [Significance of 1924 in the history of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; con-

tribution to the "periodization" of the history of Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the twenties]. Československý časopis Historický 1954 2(4): 669. Traces the main developments in the history of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, distinguishing some periods between 1917-29. The important influence of the fifth Congress of the Party on domestic issues is emphasized. Published documents are used. F. Wagner

FRANCE

also: 1499

569. Huddleston, Sisley. MON AMI ANDRÉ TARDIEU [friend André Tardieu]. Écrits de Paris 1955 March(124): 34-45. Prints the author's personal collections of André Tardieu. H A Staff

570. Vallat, Xavier. L'AFFAIRE STAVISKY ET LE 6 FÉVRIER [The Stavisky affair and the 6 February]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (123): 28-39 and (124): 25-33. The author, who was vice-president of the commission of inquiry into the Stavisky affair (1933), describes the affair, the demonstration of 6 February 1934, the alleged part played in the scandal by prominent politicians and members of the police, and some of the political consequences of the affair. H A Staff

GERMANY

also: 1503

571. Allemann, F. R. BONN IST NICHT WEIMAR [Bonn is not Weimar]. Monat 1955 7(76): 333-341. Study of the conditions which contributed to the downfall of parliamentary democracy in the Weimar Republic. The author argues that the Weimar Republic did not exist in the post-World War II German Federal Republic. A comparison of the Weimar and Bonn governments reviews: 1) the question of responsibility for defeat in war; 2) political parties; 3) non-democratic groups; and 4) the attitude of the individual citizen toward the government. C. R. Spurgin

572. Allemann, F. R. ZURÜCK ZU RAPALLO? [Back to Rapallo? Possibilities and limits of German foreign policy]. Monat 1954 7(73): 42-49. Commenting on Edward Hallett Carr's book, Berlin - Weimar - Deutschland und Russland zwischen den beiden Weltkriegen [Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt], the author discusses Soviet-German relations in the years 1919-26, with special emphasis on military co-operation, the Rapallo Agreement (1922), the Treaty of Berlin (1926), and the influence of the Locarno Agreements (1925) on Soviet-German relations. After 1926, co-operation lessened, and the conditions which brought about the collaboration, i.e., political isolation and military and economic weakness, were no longer so serious. A comparison is made between conditions existing in 1922-26 and the two periods, 1871-90 and 1945-54. C. R. Spurgin

573. Andreas, Willy. KARL GRIEWANK. BETRACHTUNGEN ZU EINEM MODERNEN GELEHRTENSCHICKSAL [Karl Griewank. Reflections on the life of a modern

scholar]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1954 5(10): 610-614. Completes the author's obituary on Karl Griewank (1900-53), late professor of Modern History at Jena University, which appeared in the Historische Zeitschrift 1954, volume 177. Stimulated to study the new problems presented by the aftermath of the First World War, researching divergent fields of national history, overburdened by administrative work, Griewank's life reflects the essential characteristics of the generation of scholars of the first half of the twentieth century. The author condemns all attempts to use the tragic suicide of Karl Griewank for political speculations and rumors. There is no evidence that Griewank's last public speech on the "Völkerschlacht of Leipzig" [Battle of Leipzig, 1813] was given under pressure from the authorities of the Eastern Zone of Germany. G. A. Ritter

1574. Berger, Paul C. HITLER, CET INCONNU [Hitler, the unknown]. Écrits de Paris 1955 March(124): 46-56. Maintains that Hitler was motivated in his foreign policy by the desire to defend and protect Europe and that he was the only European statesman who recognized the danger from the East. H A Staff

1575. Bransted, E. (Univ. of Sydney). JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND NATIONAL SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA 1926-1939: SOME ASPECTS. Australian Outlook 1954 8(2): 65-93. Goebbels regarded success as the only criterion of propaganda, thereby rejecting all ethical standards. Propaganda has to be flexible even though the idea to be spread is unshakable. Goebbels believed that the Nazi party could learn much from the technique used by Marxist parties. In accordance with these concepts, he developed an extremely effective technique of appealing to the most primitive mass instincts during his period as Gauleiter of Berlin (1926-33). After 1933 he organized the Ministry of Propaganda into an efficient instrument for controlling and directing public opinion through the press, radio and other cultural institutions. In 1941 Goebbels claimed that he had strengthened the Nazi movement in four ways: 1) he had added the socialist element to a purely middle class movement; 2) he had won Berlin; 3) he had worked out the technique of the party's public ceremonies and 4) he had created the Hitler myth. Although these statements are exaggerated they contain an element of truth. Extensively documented. H A Staff

1576. Eyck, Erich. NEUES LICHT AUF STRESEMANN'S POLITIK [New light on Stresemann's policy]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(2): 111-119. Examination of captured documents of the German foreign office (Auswärtiges Amt) reveals omissions in Stresemann's published papers, notably the names of politicians living at the time of publication (1932-1933). The new material shows the extent of opposition to Stresemann's policies, even within cabinet circles. Soviet attempts to counter Stresemann's Locarno policy culminated in the visit of foreign minister Chicherin to Berlin in September 1925. Stresemann was able to resist Soviet pressure while continuing German-Russian ties initiated at Rapallo in 1922. Before the Locarno agreements, Stresemann appeared not unwilling to contemplate the possibility of

forceful revision of the Polish frontier under suitable circumstances. After Locarno, his attitude was no longer ambiguous on the necessity of solving eastern problems by peaceful means.

L. Hertzman

1577. Grygier, Tadeusz. Z ZAGADNIEŃ RUCHU POLSKIEGO NA WARMII I MAZURACH W LATACH 1920-1923 [Problems of the Polish activities in Ermeland and Masuria during the years 1920-1923]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(4): 764-780. The organization of numerous Polish associations began by the end of 1920, after the Poles had lost the popular referendum held in various parts of East Prussia. By 1923, these groups had grown sufficiently to alarm the Prussian authorities to the extent that the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin requested reports from local authorities on Polish activity in East Prussia. This article reprints in the original German a report of the "Landrat des Landkreises Allenstein," dated 19 December 1923, filed in the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe in Olsztyn, which stressed the development of these activities and the radicalization of the poorer peasants.

A. F. Dygnas

1578. Kaehler, S. A. (Göttingen). GESCHICHTS-BILD UND EUROPAPOLITIK DES NATIONALSOZIALISMUS [National Socialism's view of history and its European policy]. Sammlung 1954 9(7/8): 337-354. Illuminates the foreign policy of the Third Reich through discussion of three secret addresses by National Socialist leaders: 1) Hitler's speech before party leaders at Sonthofen, 27 November 1937, closely related to the Hitler conference of 5 November (Hossbach "Memorandum") and the Halifax visit of 19 November; 2) Alfred Rosenberg's unpublished address before newsmen, 18 November 1941, explaining policy in Eastern Europe; and 3) Heinrich Himmler's address before party leaders, Posen, 3 August 1944, occasioned by the 20 July revolt. Some historical views seen: Hitler's picture of German medieval control of Europe ("Once before we had Europe"), Rosenberg's conception of Germanic penetration and/or domination in Eastern Europe since Gothic times, and Himmler's interpretation of twentieth-century German military disasters as caused by army intellectual defeatism. Copious supplementary material, fully documented. M. H. Schaefer

1579. Phelps, Reginald H. (Harvard Univ.) DIE AUTOREN DES EHER-VERLAGES [The authors of the Eher publishing company]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(1): 30-34. Examines the activity of the principal publishing house of the Nazi party from information in the company's record of royalties (Honorar-Buch), now in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., which covers (with omissions) the period 1925-1937. It mentions some minor Nazi authors (including victims of the 30 June purge) and contains details on editions of the writings of Hitler, Goebbels, and Rosenberg. Only Hitler's Mein Kampf sold in significant numbers before the Nazis assumed power in 1933 and then only after the issue of a cheap edition in May 1930. But books played a small role in Nazi activity. Most of the Eher publications were material to be used directly in the day-to-day propaganda campaigns of the party. L. Hertzman

GREAT BRITAIN

1580. Tauber, Herbert. GEHEIMNISSE UM T. E. LAWRENCE [Mysteries surrounding T. E. Lawrence]. Monat 1955 7(79): 72-79. A biographical article concerning T. E. Lawrence's experiences in Arabia (1917-18), as advisor to Churchill (then Colonial Minister) in 1921-22, as a member of the Royal Air Force and as a writer. C. R. Spurgin

HUNGARY

1581. Fedorov, A. V. UCHASTIE RUSSKIKH SOLDAT ZASHCHITE VENGERSKOI SOVETSKOI RESPUBLIKI (1919) [Participation of Russian soldiers in the defense of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, 1919]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 91-96. On the basis of unpublished Hungarian archival documents and contemporary periodical material, the article first describes the wretched condition of Russian prisoners of war in Hungary during 1914-18. The participation and contribution made by a volunteer battalion of Russian prisoners during the Hungarian revolution of 1919 is then summarized. The Russians also published their Pravda in Budapest, presenting the Soviet point of view on the war, the revolution, etc. The activities of the Russian battalion had the moral support of the Soviet government. M. Raeff

1582. Györfy, Sándor. ADALÉKOK AZ ANTANT HATALMAK MAGYARORSZÁGI POLITIKÁJÁHOZ; 1919 JANUÁR-MÁRCIUS [Contribution to the policy of the Entente in Hungary; January-March 1919]. Századok 1954 88(4): 569-592. After January 1919 the Allied Powers took an active part in winning Hungary for their anti-Bolshevik interventional policy. These efforts met with a cordial reception from the Károlyi government but finally proved fruitless. Consequently, the Hungarian Soviet Republic was founded on 21 March 1919. Uses published documents. F. Wagner

ITALY

1583. Giglio, Carlo. GLI INIZI DELLA POLITICA MEDITERRANEA E AFRICANA DI MUSSOLINI [The beginnings of Mussolini's Mediterranean and African policy]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1955 22(1): 105-109. Between October 1922 and April 1923 the Fascist government did not radically change the course of Italian policy but contented itself with pursuing the old course more emphatically. This must be recognized for the sake of historical objectivity. Based on the publication of Italian documents covering the period 31 October 1922 to 14 April 1923 (I documenti diplomatici italiani, series VII, volume I, Rome). W. E. Heydendorff

1584. Grieko, Rudzhero. IZ ISTORII SOZDANIIA ITAL'IANSKOI KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII I EE DEIATEL'NOSTI V 1921-1929 GODAKH [From the history of the formation of the Italian Communist Party and of its activities in 1921-29]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 49-59. General account of the formation and first decade of the Italian Communist Party. In the 1920's the party's main difficulty lay in the ab-

ce of a good organization in the country and in incorrect ideological position. The defects were remedied after 1925, while the party was underground and in exile, by Gramsci and Togliatti, despite the defeatist and traitorous activities of various deviationists and non-communist "democratic" groups. No documentary material, except for a few pamphlets by Lenin, Gramsci, and Togliatti.

M. Raeff

POLAND

1585. Dobrowolski, Henryk. SAMORZĄD MIASTA KRAKOWA, JEGO ORGANIZACJA I KANIELARIA W LATACH 1918-1939 [Local government of the city of Cracow, its organization and office in the years 1918-39]. Prace historyczne 1954 23: 49-71. The legal basis of the local government between 1918 and 1930 was an old city statute granted by Austrian law in 1901. In accordance with this statute, the commune was represented by a city council, the Lord Mayor and the municipal council. In 1924 the scope of activities of this local government was restricted and in 1935 it was abolished altogether by the totalitarian government of the period. The article also analyzes the structure of the city council which was characterized by decentralization. Based on documents of the Cracow city council now preserved in the Cracow State archives. H A Staff

1586. Felsztyn, Tadeusz (Lt. Col., formerly Technical Univ., Warsaw). POLSKIE STUDIA WOJSKOWE [Polish military studies]. Kultura 1955 9(3): 101-104. Describes the founding and work (1929-39) of the military section of the Warsaw Technical University. Discusses the difficulties arising from the collaboration between army lecturers and civilian professors and summarizes the achievements of this section. A. F. Dygnas

1587. Laval, Erik de (Colonel, former Swedish Military Attaché in Warsaw). MARSCHALL PILSUDSKI. Europe 1955 (3): 9-13. Praises the fervent Polish nationalism of Pilsudski and reviews his career. By turning the defeat of the Polish forces during the Polish-Russian fighting of 1920-21 into a victory, Pilsudski saved Central Europe from being engulfed by the Bolshevik armies. Pilsudski's death accelerated the coming of the Second World War, as he was the only Polish statesman capable of dealing on equal terms with Hitler. R. Mueller

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

1588. Błodnieks, Adolfs (New York). BALTIJAS KĀRSTU SAVIENĪBAS IDEJA UN ISTENĪBA [Idea and reality of a Baltic Federation]. Latvijas Brīvības cīņās 1954 (4): 21-25. Deals with past efforts aiming at closer cooperation and outlines conditions which have hindered the creation of a Baltic Federation, starting with the conferences of Helsinki and Åland and ending with the Baltic Entente.

E. Andersons

SPAIN

1589. Kersten, Kurt (New York). ZUR VORGESCHICHTE DES SPANISCHEN BÜRGERKRIEGES [Background of the Spanish civil war]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(12): 1251-1254. Recommends and in part summarizes My Mission to Spain by Claude G. Bowers, the account of the American Minister at Madrid, covering the years 1933-1939. An objective study of the origin and events of the Spanish civil war has not yet been written. The civil war broke out not because Spain was in danger of becoming Communist, but because the extreme political right was determined, after its defeat in the elections of 1936, to overthrow the bourgeois republic. During the war, Communist influence increased on the loyalist side, though not to the extent generally believed. Soviet participation was limited and wavering at best. L. Hertzman

1590. Koestler, Arthur. ABENTEUER IN SPANIEN [Adventures in Spain]. Monat 1955 7(78): 493-505 and (79): 40-56. A chapter concerning the Spanish Civil War from the second volume of Koestler's autobiography, The Invisible Writing.

C. R. Spurgin

Latin America

HAITI

1591. Esteve, Ed. (former President of the Haiti Chamber of Commerce). À PROPOS DE LA QUESTION D'UNITÉ MONÉTAIRE EN HAÏTI [Concerning the question of the monetary unit in Haiti]. Revue de la Société Haïtienne d'Histoire, de Géographie et de Géologie 1954 25(94): 1-34. Reply to an article "La question d'unité monétaire en Haïti" by Perceval Thoby which appeared in the journal Action in October 1951 and August 1952, and which maintained that the monetary unit of Haiti was based on the gold dollar. The author demonstrates that the Haiti monetary convention of 1919, basing the monetary unit on the legal tender of the USA, was made at a time when President Wilson had already suspended the gold convertibility of the dollar, and that the monetary unit of Haiti is therefore based on the paper dollar whose value can be changed at will by the U.S. and was in fact considerably devaluated in 1934. This is tantamount to a colonial system and contrary to the monetary principles observed by all other countries. H A Staff

Near and Middle East

1592. Hershlag, Z. Y. (Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem). TURKEY: ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES IN THE POLICY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Kyklos 1954 7(4): 323-350. Government economic planning and development projects in Turkey between 1919 and 1939 were designed to raise the national income, improve living standards, and affect favorably trade balances and economic self-sufficiency. The author relates the government efforts in the light of specific difficulties due to 1) industrial development exceeding agricultural output; 2) inadequate supplies of private and government investment capital; and 3) lack of technical and administrative know-how and

initiative. Based chiefly on secondary, non-Turkish sources. R. Mueller

1593. Kaplinsky, Zvi. THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD. Middle Eastern Affairs 1954 5(12): 377-385. Traces the development of the Muslim Brotherhood from its foundation in 1929, describing the organization of its military underground, its ideology, its social and political activity, its attitude towards Great Britain and the relations to the present government of Egypt which led to the final clash in 1954. H A Staff

Soviet Union

See also: 1471, 1521, 1572, 1581, 1622

1594. Akimov, N. N. and M. G. Vlasova. V. I. LENIN - PREDSEDATEL' SOVETA RABOCHEI I KREST'YANSKOI OBORONY [V. I. Lenin, as president of the Workers' and Peasants' Council of Defense]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (1): 33-48. Describes the leading role and creative contributions of Lenin as chairman of the Workers' and Peasants' Council of Defense. The Council's main accomplishments lay in the following areas: new organization of Soviet administrative institutions, drafting and organizing a Red Army of three million men, mobilization of the national economy to satisfy the military needs of the army, supplying the army and cities with foodstuffs, railroad transportation, fuel. In all cases, thanks to Lenin's genius and constant supervision, the problems were solved and victory assured in the Civil War. M. Raeff

1595. Bakhtin, M. I. UKREPLENIE PARTIINYKH ORGANIZATSII V DEREVNE V VOSSTANOVITEL'NYI PERIOD 1921-1925 [Consolidation of party organizations in the countryside during the period of reconstruction 1921-25]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 86-94. The purge of 1921 was accompanied by a decrease of peasant participation in the party. After 1924, Soviet policies aimed at bringing town and country together and at destroying the selfish particularism of the middle peasantry (seredniaks) through the spread of co-operatives. The drive for an increase in peasant membership in the party was actively resumed in June 1924 with the creation of the "Commission for Work in the Village" attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The Commission multiplied party cells in the villages and worked to isolate the kulak economically and politically. The article is based on party archives and sources. M. Raeff

1596. Bennigsen, A. and H. Carrère d'Encausse. RUSSES ET MUSULMANS EN ASIE CENTRALE [Russians and Muslims in Central Asia]. Civilisations 1955 5(1): 1-13. Although in principle the Soviet Union proclaimed the equality of all races, actually Soviet policy has been one of Russification. The author doubts whether Muslim resistance to Russification will be effective in the long run. Based on Soviet journals and other published sources.

H A Staff

1597. Borkenau, Franz. NACH DEM STURZ MALENKOWS: ARMEE UND PARTEI IN DER SOWJETUNION [After the fall of Malenkov: army and party in the Soviet

Union]. Forum 1955 2(15): 85-89. Brief survey of the rivalry between the Soviet Army and Stalin from Tukhachevski to Zhukov. As a result of the crisis in the winter of 1941-42, the party came under the domination of the army. After the end of the Second World War, Stalin desperately attempted to restore the situation of 1937 but died before achieving this aim. After his death, army and party held equal power until the fall of Beria and Malenkov changed the situation in favor of the army. A different view on the same subject is presented by Ruth Fischer in ibid., pp. 89-91. O. Stenzl

1598. Brookes, R. H. THE EDITIONS OF LENIN'S SOCHINENIIA (I). Political Science 1954 6(2): 68-76. Compares the four Russian editions of Lenin's Sochineniia (Works) to determine the number and nature of omissions in later editions. Finds that each omission involved old Bolsheviks who had been purged before the later editions and that none of the omissions has the effect of altering the substance of Lenin's text. Suggests that the editors of later editions were reluctant to impair Lenin's text and just excluded embarrassing references. Article to be continued. H A Staff

1599. Faizulin, G. MOTIVY RASKHOZHDENIIA SULTANGALIEVA S PARTIEI [The motives of Sultangaliev's split from the party]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniiu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 "No. 5(12)": 58-65. The prominent Tartar leader Sultangaliev went along with the Bolshevik party--playing a prominent role in the Commissariat for Nationalities--in the hope of promoting the national aspirations of the Tartars and Moslems. He began to oppose Soviet policies in 1922 after realizing that they not only did not benefit the nationalities but actually aimed at destroying them. M. Raeff

1600. Hofmann, Werner (Munich). PARTEIGESCHICHTE-LICHE GRUNDLAGEN DES SOWJETISCHEN STALINISMUS [The roots of Soviet Stalinism in Bolshevik party history]. Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas 1954 2 (3): 305-314. Lenin based his party on three principles: 1) conspiracy, 2) limitation of membership to professional revolutionaries and 3) achievement of a dictatorship based on the consent of the masses, the party leading the masses through persuasion and education. The third principle could not be reconciled with the first two, a fact of which Lenin became aware before his death. In the absence of institutionalized criticism, the third principle of need gave way to the other two, thus explaining the emergence of a police state similar to that of the Czars. The one possible source of loyal opposition was represented by the labor unions; these were swallowed up by the state the more easily because, in Russia, the unions had never enjoyed an independent existence, but had been from the beginning the creatures of the revolutionary movement. R. V. Burks

1601. Kostiuik, Gr. PADENIE P. P. POSTYSHEVA [The fall of P. P. Postyshev]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniiu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 6(13): 112-123. First summarizes the published facts about the disgrace and disappearance of P. Postyshev, Stalin's most faithful lieutenant in the

aine from 1933 to 1937. Then, on the basis of information from former dignitaries in Soviet labor camps, the author presents the hypothesis that Katsyshev's fall was the result of his participation in an informal group which tried, at a Plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in January 1937, to restrict the range of the charges. M. Raeff

1602. Kozlitsin, I. P. IZ ISTORII GOSUDARSTVENNOGO SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO KONTROLIA 1919-1922 GG. [From the history of socialist state control 1919-1922]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 11-25. Discusses the history of the organization and early years of the People's Commissariat of State Control on the basis of documents in the Central State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Construction and published party decisions. The active period of the Commissariat's work really started in 1920 with the formulation of the statute of the Worker-Peasant Inspection. Thanks to the organization of "flying" commissions, the functions of control were brought to the lower local levels. Stalin played a leading part in the development of this organ of the Soviet government. M. Raeff

1603. Macdonald, Dwight (New York). DER SOWJETISM, TRIUMPH UND UTERGANG EINER KUNST [The Soviet film, triumph and decline of an art]. Zukunft 1955 (10): 84-88. Reviews the decline of Soviet film production since its remarkable achievements in the twenties (Potemkin) and its degeneracy under Stalin during the 'thirties. The author discusses how various schools of movie presentation endeavored to interpret Soviet ideologies on the screen. He describes the continuous quantitative and qualitative decline to stringent control from above rather than particular measures or changes of leadership. R. Mueller

1604. Margolin, Iulii (Tel-Aviv). KAK BYLO LIKVIDIROVANO SIONISTSKOE DVIZHENIE V SOVETSKOII RUSSII [How the Zionist movement was liquidated in Soviet Russia]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniiu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 6(13): 90-111. Describes the persecution and gradual--but complete destruction of the Zionist movement in Soviet Russia. The Bolsheviks had always been violently opposed to Zionism and from the very beginning of the Soviet regime worked to destroy it. At first, the Zionists naively believed that the Soviet government could be persuaded to tolerate their activities. It was a grievous mistake for which they paid dearly. No documentation cited. M. Raeff

1605. Mor, N. M. and A. F. Khavin. PERVAIA PIVETSKAIA PIATILETKA I PROLETARIAT KAPITALISTICHESKIH STRAN [The First Soviet Five-Year Plan and the proletariats of capitalist countries]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (12): 83-92. Cites examples of the favorable impression made on visiting foreign workers of the achievements of the USSR during the first Five-Year Plan. In spite of the threats, and outright persecutions by governments, socialist parties, and employers, foreign workers visited and got in touch with the Soviet Union and spread the true facts of its accomplishments abroad. The illustrations are taken from Rote Fahne, l'Humanité, and the publications of the International of Trade Unions. M. Raeff

1606. Shirendyb, B. BOR'BA ZA OBRAZOVANIE MONGOL'SKOI NARODNOI RESPUBLIKI [Struggle for the establishment of the Mongolian People's Republic]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 23-34. Account of the conditions and steps that led to the formation of the Mongolian People's Republic in 1924. After the revolution of 1921, feudal relations had been seriously undermined but not completely eliminated. A pseudo-feudal, bourgeois-capitalist group had arisen which was playing into the hands of foreign imperialists. Class antagonism between this group and the poorer exploited clansmen was growing. The Mongolian People's Republican Party actively fought this situation. Thanks to its efforts, and with the help of the Soviet Russian Communist Party and people, the Mongolian People's Republic could be established. The article is based on official papers in the State archives and the minutes of the First Great Popular Khural. M. Raeff

1607. Unsigned. CAUCASIAN INDEPENDENCE. Voice of Free Georgia 1954 (6): 17-20. Reprints of addresses delivered by Leo Doumbadze (President of the Caucasian Relief Society) and Dr. Clarence Manning (Columbia Univ.) in New York City commemorating the declaration of independence of the Armenian, Azerbaidjanian, Georgian, and North Caucasian Republics in May 1918. The struggle of the Caucasian peoples for independence under the Czarist and Soviet regimes is sympathetically reviewed. R. Mueller

1608. Unsigned. E. GUEGUECHKORI. Voice of Free Georgia 1954 (6): 1-3. A short biographic sketch of Evgueni Gueguechkori, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Georgian Republic, in commemoration of his death in June 1954. Due largely to his zealous anti-Bolshevism, Stalin did not succeed in controlling his native Georgia until after Russian troops were sent in. R. Mueller

United States of America

See also: 1545

1609. Baruch, Bernard M. WILSON'S WORDS - WORDS FOR TODAY. New York Times Magazine 1955 2 January: 8, 26. Suggests that in the thought and spirit of Woodrow Wilson we may "find the key to the problems, old and new, which confront us--and at the same time replenish our minds and hearts." Wilson was a practical dreamer and a true liberal who devoted his life to "preserving, strengthening and extending democracy." His greatest contribution was his championship of international peace and the League of Nations. It is "wholly inaccurate" to say that his failure to compromise was responsible for America's failure to join the League. R. F. Campbell

1610. Daniels, Jonathan (Ed., Raleigh, N.C. News and Observer). APPRAISAL OF F.D.R. - A DECADE LATER. New York Times Magazine 1955 10 April: 13, 22, 25. A general discussion of Roosevelt's place in history. Emphasizes that the outstanding fact of his Presidential career was "the strange but certain identification of the man with the people." R. F. Campbell

1611. Hammond, Mary K. (Assistant Editor, Current History). REVOLUTION IN FOREIGN POLICY: 1932-1952. Current History 1955 28(161): 1-6. An interpretative essay, tracing the shift in American attitudes from isolationism to the belief that national self-interest rests on global competition with the USSR. The evidence is drawn from several polls and quotations from speeches by Roosevelt, Eisenhower, and Nixon. Reflecting this shift in public opinion, the Eisenhower cabinet has emphasized this new U.S. role in the struggle of power politics.

I. C. Nichols, Jr.

1612. Stocking, George W. (Vanderbilt Univ.) and Williard F. Mueller (Univ. of California). THE CELLOPHANE CASE AND THE NEW COMPETITION. American Economic Review 1955 45(1): 29-63. Based upon a study of an indictment against E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. (later dropped), for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The authors review Du Pont's endeavors to develop the cellophane business in the United States since 1920. Although Du Pont resorted to monopolistic practices to guard its American markets, its products, falling within the

general classification of "flexible packaging materials," are exposed to competition by several hundred independent manufacturers. Du Pont cellophane, however, possesses qualities which give its producer monopoly powers (which Du Pont never relinquished), and from which it had derived unreasonably large profits. The study is extensively documented with court evidence, company correspondence, government files, and charts. R. Mueller

1613. Wik, Reynold M. (Mills College, Oakland, California). HENRY FORD AND THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION OF 1920-1923. Agricultural History 1955 29(1): 15-22. Based on unpublished documents in the Ford Motor Company Archives, Dearborn, Michigan, Henry Ford became a symbol of hope to thousands of farmers during the agricultural depression of 1920-1923. Many farmers wrote him asking direct financial aid for themselves, urging him to assume control of the Muscle Shoals installations, and pledging support should Ford seek the presidency. Ford offered long-range plans for bettering agricultural conditions and urged farmers to be self-reliant.

W. D. Rasmussen

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Europe (including the Soviet Union)
Latin America
Near and Middle East
United States of America

ANTECEDENTS OF WORLD WAR II

WORLD WAR II

Military History
Military Science

Military History [Continued]

Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy
Balkans (1941-1945)
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)
Western Europe (1944-1945)

War-Time Europe

General
Resistance

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

GENERAL HISTORY

1614. Wright, Kenneth M. (Federal Reserve Bank, New York). DOLLAR POOLING IN THE STERLING AREA, 1939 - 1952. American Economic Review 1954 44(4): 558-576. An examination of the pooling and utilization of dollar earnings by member nations of the sterling area since 1939. The author advocates that the sterling area nations end their dollar shortages by returning to the pre-1939 method of lifting sterling area exchange controls on dollar holdings and by building up independent dollar reserves. R. Mueller

Europe

(including the SOVIET UNION)

See also: 1552, 1564, 1573, 1574, 1578, 1596, 1597, 1603, 1629

1615. Brügel, J. W. (London). WANN HAT DER KALTE KRIEG BEGONNEN? DER FALL KARPATO-RUSSLAND [When did the Cold War start? The case of Carpatho-Russia]. Zukunft 1955 (2): 45-48. The origins of the Cold War are traced to November 1944 when the Soviet

Union annexed the newly conquered Carpatho-Russia. This action violated earlier promises to regard it as part of Czechoslovakia. The author refutes subsequent Soviet claims that Beneš voluntarily ceded this area to the USSR in 1943. The success of this experiment in brutal power politics encouraged the Soviet Union to undertake more important aggrandizements. R. Mueller

1616. Gillie, D. R. FRANCE THE DISAPPOINTMENT. Twentieth Century 1954 156(929): 5-13. A consideration of Ronald Matthews', Death of the Fourth Republic, raises the question: Why has France disappointed her friends? Blows to her vitality, self-esteem, self-confidence sustained in two world wars debilitated her body politic, thus creating an atmosphere of short-sighted illusions. World War II aggravated pre-war problems. Disillusionment and decline in political interest came as the contrast became evident between the expectation of new dispensation and political realities. Regrettably, French leaders have been denied the time requisite to effect changes. Yet there are two healthy factors for the political future: 1) a relatively high birth rate; 2) the emergence of respectable, commonplace but competent politicians. R. E. Planck

617. Helmer, Oskar (Austrian Minister of the Interior). ZEHN JAHRE SOZIALISTISCHE PARTEI ÖSTERREICH [Ten years of the Socialist Party of Austria]. Zukunft 1955 (4): 99-104. The Austrian Socialist Party, after eleven years of oppression, assumed a leading role in the re-stitution of democratic government in Austria in 1945. The author discusses the difficulties encountered by Socialist opponents of Fascist rule from 1934-45, Socialist participation in the Provisional Government from April to November 1945, and the decision to join a coalition government with the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) after the general elections of November 1945. C. R. Spurgin

618. Olberg, Paul. SLAVARBETE I SOVJET OCH ÖSTREUROPA [Slave labor in the Soviet Union and East-Central Europe]. Svensk Tidskrift 1954 41(8): 388-399. Based on investigations of Matthew Woll, member of the International Federation of Free Trade Unions and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and on eyewitness testimony of former inmates of Soviet concentration camps. Gives data concerning the number of forced laborers, their employment, and the distribution of the camps in the USSR and satellite countries. Also reports on the strike which occurred in the Vorkuta camp in 1953.

Ingeborg Luyken

619. Renner, Karl (Former Austrian Chancellor). EIN STAAT WAR NEU ZU ERBAUEN [A state had to be built anew]. Zukunft 1955 (4): 95-98. Dr. Karl Renner was selected by the advancing Soviet Red Army to draft plans for an Austrian Provisional Government, which was established on 27 April 1945 in Vienna under his chancellorship. The article is part of a longer memorandum, written by Renner in 1945, entitled: Denkschrift über die Geschichte der Unabhängigkeitserklärung Österreichs und die Einsetzung der Provisorischen Regierung der Republik.

C. R. Spurgin

620. Salvemini, Gaetano. LA POLITICA DI BENEDETTO CROCE [The politics of Benedetto Croce]. Ante 1954 10(11): 1728-1743. The author's book is a review of Aldo Mautino's La formazione della filosofia politica di Benedetto Croce (Bari, 1953) and caused a controversy with various readers [see Ante 1954 10(5): 810-812 and 10(7/8): 1266-1269]. In reply, Salvemini criticizes the political views of Croce, particularly in the critical years 1943-46, as having been too conservative.

H A Staff

621. Sturmhöfel, Heinz. DIE TÜRKEI UND DIE SOVJETUNION 1939-1954 [Turkey and the Soviet Union 1939-54]. Osteuropa 1955 5(1): 21-33. The attempt to conclude a Turkish-Soviet mutual assistance pact in September 1939 failed because of Russia's demand for joint defense of the Dardanelles. Turkey sought protection in an alliance with Great Britain and France, but at the same time maintained tenuous ties with Germany. Discusses Turkey's conduct during World War II, the Yalta and Potsdam discussions, the Straits, Russia's cancellation of the Neutrality Pact of 1925, Turkish refusal of Russian demands for Kars, Ardahan and bases on the Sea of Marmora, American aid, Turkish membership in the NATO and the Balkan Pact, and the easing of Soviet-Turkish relations after 1953. E. C. Helmreich

1622. Tchenkeli, Akaki (Former Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Georgia for Europe). MEMORANDUM FOR THE BILL OF PARTICULARS. Voice of Free Georgia 1954 (6): 6-10. A popular review of the liquidation of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic by the Soviet Government in June 1946. Includes a discussion of the antecedents of this step to 1917, when the Soviets dissolved the federal government of the North Caucasian Republic. R. Mueller

1623. Wuorinen, John H. (Columbia Univ.). RUSSIA, SCANDINAVIA, AND THE BALTIC STATES. Current History 1955 28(162): 70-74. In contrast to Soviet penetration, Czarist westward expansion was based on no specific plan of conquest. In 1938 the USSR began an aggressive policy toward Finland and the Baltic States. In 1940, and again in 1947-48, the USSR prevented formation of a Scandinavian mutual defense treaty. Concludes that Scandinavia is firmly aligned with the Western democracies.

I. C. Nichols, Jr.

Latin America

1624. Heyse, Th. L'ACTIVITÉ DU R.P.P. CHARLES, S.J., EN AMÉRIQUE LATINE (1941-1944) [The Activity of R.P.P. Charles, S.J., in Latin America (1941-1944)]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge 1954 25(3): 1101-1117. Account of a Belgian lecturer on religion and a propagandist who travelled widely in South and Central America during the war, preaching anti-Nazism. Based on Belgica, a periodical published in Buenos Aires, and other contemporaneous publications. Gives extracts from his speeches. R. C. Hayes

Near and Middle East

See also: 1593

1625. Raleigh, J. S. TEN YEARS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE. Middle Eastern Affairs 1955 6(3): 65-77. Against the unifying forces in the Arab world (Arab language and tradition and Islamic beliefs and traditions) are pitted strong trends of separatism and parochialism. Great Britain took the initiative in overcoming the obstacles to Arab unity in the early forties with the "Fertile Crescent" and Greater Syria schemes, both closely associated with the Hashemite Dynasty. After the failure of these schemes, Arab unity plans crystallized in 1945 in the Arab League under Egyptian leadership. It was organized as a loose alliance of sovereign states with no power of its own and committed to preserve the status quo. Practical cooperation has been marked by plans and schemes rather than by actual achievements. A strong united front was presented only in the struggle against Israel and a few other isolated instances, whereas the League is split on the most decisive issues of contemporary world politics. However, its major asset is the creation of a united external front which has been accepted by the political world. In view of inter-Arab tension, the very looseness of the League has become an asset rather than a liability. H A Staff

United States of America

See: 1545, 1556, 1610, 1611, 1612

ANTECEDENTS OF WORLD WAR II

1626. Heijne, Lennart von (Major). VÄSTMAKTERNAS FÖRSVARSPÄNEN I BELGIEN OCH HOLLAND 1939-40 [The defense plans of the Western Powers in Belgium and the Netherlands 1939-40]. Svensk Tidskrift 1954 41 (8): 400-410. Describes the Dutch and Belgian armament and defense installations which gave evidence of their policy of strict neutrality. Also relates the French efforts to form a military alliance with Belgium. Ingeborg Luyken

1627. Järte, Otto. MORDBRÄNNAREN OCH HANS MEDBROTTSLING [The incendiary and his accomplice]. Svensk Tidskrift 1954 41(9): 456-463. A description of the political events during the last months before the outbreak of the Second War. Discusses particularly the attitude of Russia and her intention of keeping neutral by concluding a pact with Germany in order to emerge as the victor after the destruction of Europe. Ingeborg Luyken

1628. Perkins, Dexter (Univ. of Rochester). WAS ROOSEVELT WRONG? Virginia Quarterly Review 1954 30 (3): 355-372. Written in opposition to the school of World War II revisionism in American history. States the revisionist thesis and then subjects it to a critical analysis. Raises several pertinent questions about revisionist assumptions. Maintains that revisionists do not give adequate weight to the powerful influence of public opinion on the shaping of United States foreign policy toward participation in the war, particularly against Germany. Argues against the contention that the United States forced Japan into war. Examines possible contributions and weaknesses of revisionism. J. L. B. Atkinson

1629. Saburova, Irina (Munich). THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF THE BALTIC STATES. Russian Review 1955 14(1): 36-49. An eye-witness account by a professional journalist and writer of the Soviet occupation of Latvia in World War II.

Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

1630. Toscano, Mario (Univ. of Rome). CONSIDERAZIONI SULLE ORIGINI E SULLE VICENDE DIPLOMATICHE DELLA SECONDA GUERRA MONDIALE [Reflections on the origin and the diplomatic vicissitudes of the Second World War]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1955 22(1): 52-94. Although there are numerous memoirs of prominent statesmen on the Second World War, published documentary material is scarce. The prospects of filling the gaps are not favorable in view of the destruction of many archives, the continuing tension between East and West and the inadequate recording of important events. By using many published sources and documents released so far, the article presents a critical analysis of developments from the peace treaties after World War I to the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers. W. E. Heydendorff

1631. Wroński, S. W SPRAWIE AGRESJI IMPERIALISTYCZNEJ PRZECIWKO POLSCE W 1939 ROKU [On the Imperialist Aggression Against Poland in 1939]. Przegląd Historyczny 1954 45(4): 781-807. A review article based on W. T. Fomin's Imperialisticheskaia aggressia protiv Polshi w 1939 g. (Moscow, 1952). Three problems are discussed: 1) the influence of the masses on diplomatic activities; 2) the meaning of the British guarantees to Poland in 1939; 3) the role of the Vatican in Hitler's aggression against Poland. Quotations are given from secret reports of Polish diplomats. These reports are preserved in the Archives of the Polish Foreign Ministry. A. F. Dygnas

WORLD WAR II

Military History

MILITARY SCIENCE

1632. Berger, Paul C. L'ARMÉE AÉROPORTÉE: D'HIER À DEMAIN [The air-borne army: from yesterday to tomorrow]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (123): 55-63. Traces the development of air-borne troops during World War II and discusses their future use in the event of atomic warfare. H A Staff

1633. Neide, Kurt. VOM TAUCH- ZUM UNTERWASSER-BOOT [From diving to submarine craft]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(1): 11-12. Reviews the difficulties encountered by and eventual failure of German naval research laboratories to develop an effective protection against radar in submarine warfare. R. Mueller

1634. Praun, Albert (General, retired). FÜHRUNGSTECHNIK UND FÜHRUNGSKUNST [Command technique and the art of command]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(12): 569-578. Based on published military memoirs and accounts of World War II with some citations from writings of Moltke, Schlieffen, and from World War I. Analyzes the importance of incorporating the latest technological developments in the principles of military command. Failure to do so in World War I and II resulted in defeat for Germany. In the future, full integration of technological achievement with command functions will be essential for victory. H. M. Adams

1635. Roos, Gerhard (Colonel, retired). DIE DEUTSCHEN BAUTRUPPEN IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG UND GEDANKEN ÜBER ZUKÜNFTIGE GLIEDERUNG SCHWERER GENIETRUPPEN [German construction troops in World War II and thoughts on the future organization of heavy engineering troops]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1954 4(12): 579-588. Based in part on personal experiences of the author, but largely on military plans, orders, reports and pertinent books and articles. The article covers the formation of construction troops in World War I, the organizational preparations up to World War II, the use of construction troops in the Polish, French, and Russian campaigns and in the various theatres of operations of World War II, and in conclusion cites the lessons of World War II and offers suggestions for organizational improvement in the future. H. M. Adams

1636. Unsigned. DOCUMENTEN [Documents]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(4): 106-119. Two documents on the atomic energy project of World War and thereafter: 1) Facsimile of the "Articles agreement governing collaboration between the authorities of the USA and the U.K. in the matter Tube Alloys," Quebec, 19 August 1943 (H.M.S.O. D 9123); 2) Reprint from "The future organization of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Project," published in November 1953 (H.M.S.O. Cmd 8986).

D. van Arkel

1637. Unsigned. RAKETENWAFFEN--EINST UND JETZT [Rocket weapons--then and now]. Militärpolitisches rum 1955 4(3): 37-44. Reviews the general story of rocket development emphasizing the advances made by German scientists under Hitler.

F. B. M. Hollyday

Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

1638. Bourdet-Pleville, Michel. LA FIN DU ROYAL-OAK [The end of the Royal Oak]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 October(57): 396-402. Describes the sinking in 1939 of the British battleship Royal Oak at Scapa Flow by a German submarine.

H A Staff

1639. Mordal, Jacques. LA BATAILLE DE NARVIK 10 AVRIL - 28 MAI 1940 [The battle of Narvik 10 April - 28 May 1940]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 (54): 12-22. After describing the importance of Narvik as the main shipping port for Swedish iron ore, the article gives a detailed description of the military operations at Narvik which ended with the victory of the French forces under General Stohouard. No sources indicated.

H A Staff

1640. Perré, Jean. DE LA PROPAGANDE À L'HISTOIRE. QUINZE JOURS D'OPÉRATIONS AVEC DE GAULLE EN 1940 [From propaganda to history. The fifteen days' campaign with De Gaulle in 1940]. Écrits de Paris January 1955: 70-79. Describes the operations of the 4th armored division south of Abbeville in May 1940. Concludes that, while it is true that De Gaulle directed the operations with audacity, it is vastly exaggerated to say that this campaign was victorious.

H A Staff

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

1641. Maurois, André. COMMENT FUT LIBÉRÉE LA CORSE [How Corsica was liberated]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 November(58): 543-552. The author, who participated in the Corsican operation, describes its preparation and execution (1943). The liberation was carried out by French forces practically without Allied help.

H A Staff

1642. Mast, Charles (former Résident Général of France in Tunisia). COMMENT J'AI CONDUIT L'OPÉRATION CLANDESTINE D'AIDE FRANÇAISE AU DÉBARQUEMENT ALLIÉ EN ALGÉRIE [How I conducted the clandestine operation of French aid to the Allied landing operations in Algier]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 (54): 83-91. Continuing his series of articles

General Mast describes his motives and actions in organizing French aid in Algier, contrary to the orders he had received, the intervention of Darlan in attempting to secure Axis aid against Allied forces and the military events leading to the ceasefire order to the French troops in North Africa on 10 November.

H A Staff

1643. Mast, Charles (former Resident General of France in Tunisia). COMMENT J'AI ORGANISÉ L'AIDE FRANÇAISE [How I organized French aid]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(53): 734-742. Describes the part Mast played in the negotiations between Giraud and the USA concerning the plans for the Allied landing in North Africa (1942) and his clandestine preparations for French aid in the landing. Prints his order of November 1942 to the French troops in Algiers outlining their mission to facilitate and aid the landing operations.

H A Staff

1644. Reinhardt, Otto. MÄDCHEN FÜR ALLES AUF FREMDEN PÖTTEN [All-around man in foreign ports]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(2): 53. Reminiscences by a former commander of a German torpedo boat of his activities in Italy, Sicily, and Corsica between September 1943 and April 1944.

R. Mueller

1645. --. LIBERATION. Il Ponte 1955 11(4/5). The whole issue deals with the liberation of Italy at the end of World War II. The authors and titles of the articles are as follows: Parri, Ferruccio. 1945-1955. pp. 465-469. Valiani, Leo. RICORDI PERSONALI E DOCUMENTI SUL C.L.N.A.I. E L'INSURREZIONE DI MILANO [Personal reminiscences and documents on the C.L.N.A.I. (Committee of National Liberation of Upper Italy) and the Milan uprising]. pp. 470-483. Lombardi, Riccardo. "OPERAZIONE REINA" ["Operation Reina"]. pp. 484-486. Vercors UN SOUVENIR [A recollection]. pp. 487-489. Sipione, Enzo. SBARCO IN SICILIA [Debarcation in Sicily]. pp. 490-499. Troilo, Nicola. TERRA BRUCIATA [Burned soil]. pp. 500-509. Calamandrei Piero. RICORDO DI ONORIO COLETTI PERUCCA [In memory of Coletti Perucca]. pp. 510-519. Giuliano, Bartolomeo. VITA DELLA BANDA DI BOVES [The life of the gang of Boves]. pp. 520-530. Raffaelli, Adler. SOTTO IL TALLONE TEDESCO [Under the German heel]. pp. 531-539. Dunchi, Nardo. SABOTAGGIO AL SILURIFICIO [Sabotage of the sulphur industry]. pp. 540-548. Pieri, Piero. LA GUERRA PARTIGIANA NEL CUNEESE [The partisan war in the region of Cuneo]. pp. 657-672. Russi, Antonio. SIGNIFICATO DELLA POESIA DELLA RESISTENZA [The significance of resistance poetry]. pp. 673-681. Di Giammatteo, Fernaldo. CINEMA ITALIANO 1945-1955 [The Italian film]. pp. 682-686. Pestalozza, Luigi. LA MUSICA ISPIRATA ALLA RESISTENZA [The music inspired by the resistance]. pp. 687-695. Camus, Albert. L'INSEGNAMENTO DELLA RESISTENZA [The lessons of the resistance]. pp. 696-699. Lupo, Valeria. IL SIGNIFICATO DELLA RESISTENZA IN ALBERT CAMUS [The significance of the resistance in Albert Camus]. pp. 700-707. Calamandrei, Piero. LETTERA APERTA ALL'ON. MINISTRO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE [Open letter to the Minister of Public Education]. pp. 708-713.

H A Staff

Balkans (1941-1945)

1646. Unsigned ("Special Correspondent"). GREECE, 1941: AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY. Twentieth Century 1954 156(930): 125-139. Pleads for publication of the complete official record of the Athens meeting of 22-23 February 1941 at which the defense of Greece was discussed. Such publication is needed to resolve contradictions between Papagos' account and British accounts (including Churchill's and the official war history). Papagos claims that the Greek withdrawal from Macedonia to the Aliakmon Line after 23 February was contingent upon an approach to Yugoslavia concerning her intentions vis-à-vis Greece. The British dispute this. The delay, hesitation, and confusion caused by this misunderstanding undoubtedly speeded the German campaign in April. Argues that the lessons of the Greek campaign may be of importance in future Balkan defense planning. R. E. Planck

1647. Zivković, Dušan (Major, Military-Historical Institute, Belgrade). ZBORNIK DOKUMENATA NARODNOOSLOBODILACKOG RATA JUGOSLOVENSKIH NARODA [Collection of documents on the National-Liberation War of the Yugoslav Peoples]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(1): 249-256. Reports on the publication of two new volumes (4 and 5) of this collection which cover the history of the fighting during World War II in Montenegro. They contain mostly Titoist documents and some "Italian-Chetnik" documents on military and political matters. The latter describe activities of a constitutional character (post-war reforms), the internal organization of the Communist Party and measures undertaken to bolster the spirit of resistance. S. Gavrilović

Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)

1648. Karmann, Rudolf. DIE TRAGÖDIE DER KOSAKEN [The tragedy of the Cossacks]. Neues Abendland 1954 9(11): 661-668. The Cossack division which fought against Tito's partisans with Germany during the Second World War was composed primarily of former Czarist subjects who had fought against the Bolsheviks after 1917 and who had been settled in the Balkan countries by the Entente in 1920. In 1945 this division surrendered in Carinthia to the British who handed it over to the USSR contrary to agreement and international law. The article carries details from the negotiations between the Cossacks under the leadership of General Krassnov, and the British between 11 May and 1 June 1945.

H A Staff

1649. Ludwig, August. GERECHTIGKEIT FÜR SCHÖRNER! [Justice for Schörner!]. Nation Europa 1955 5(4): 48-51. Schörner's disciplinary measures enhanced the fighting potential of the German armies in Courland and thereby thwarted a further westward expansion of the present Soviet orbit. R. Mueller

1650. Schellong, Conrad. LANGEMARCK. Nation Europa 1955 5(4): 5-9. Praises the achievements of the volunteer 27th Flemish SS Division, "Langemarck," on the Eastern Front. R. Mueller

1651. Schmalenbach, P. "PRINZ EUGEN" GIBT FLANKENSCHUTZ ["Prinz Eugen" covers the flank]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(2): 51-52. A former artillery officer of this German heavy cruiser relates the support which its artillery provided for the German troops in retreat from the Baltic area, especially Danzig, between August 1944 and April 1945. R. Mueller

1652. Tchenkeli, A. D. (Major). COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN FORCES IN RUSSIA. Voice of Free Georgia 1954 (6): 21-27. The rapid and enormous Soviet losses of men and materiel during the Second World War showed that the majority of the Russian people did not want to fight for the Soviet regime. The Germans could have conquered Russia had the cold of the winter of 1941-42 and the arrival of Western help started one month later. Germany's chief political blunder was to disregard the national aspirations of the subject nationalities in the Soviet Union, particularly of the Caucasians.

R. Mueller

1653. Unsigned ("M.A."). DIE LETZTEN KÄMPFE IN DER STEIERMARK [The last battles in Styria]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(2): 49-50. A member of an "Alarm Bataillon" that was hastily organized in March 1945 narrates its accomplishments in Eastern Styria by which Graz was shielded from capture by assault and thus spared the fate of Vienna.

R. Mueller

1654. Unsigned. STURM BIS VOR MOSKAUS TORE [Assault to Moscow's gates]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(1): 14-15, and: VERHÄNGNISVOLLER 5. DEZEMBER 1941 [Fateful 5 December 1941]. (2): 54-55. Disclosures from the diary of Panzergruppe 4, relating the German army's assaults on Moscow from October to December 1941. Impassable roads, Soviet reinforcements from Siberia and newly arrived Soviet tank brigades thwarted the German effort.

R. Mueller

Western Europe (1944-1945)

1655. Blond, Georges. VOICI DIX ANS ... LA PRÉPARATION DU DÉBARQUEMENT [Ten years ago ... the preparation of the landing operations]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 5(53): 666-680. Describes preparations for Allied landing operations in France in 1944: the construction of "prefabricated ports", the designation of "blockships" destined to be sunk along the French coast to offer protection for the small landing operations, the construction of the invasion fleet, operation PLUTO (Pipe-Line-Under-The-Ocean), and the organization of troop transports to the debarkation ports. H A Staff

1656. Monsabert, de (General). BATAILLE ET LIBÉRATION DE MARSEILLE. 18-28 AOÛT 1944 [Battle and liberation of Marseilles. 18-28 August 1944]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 September(56): 268-279. The general in charge of the French operations describes the battle and capture of Marseilles and Toulon. Fearing that time would work in favor of the enemy and haunted by the possibility that the liberation of France would be carried out without the participation of the French forces, the French

lers decided not to wait for a complete massing of their forces but to rely on speed and audacity to dispense with carefully prepared plans.

H A Staff

War-Time Europe

GENERAL

1657. Boudot, François. ASPECTS DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA CAPTIVITÉ [Aspects of the history of captivity]. Qualité de l'Histoire 1955 (10): 22-35. Outlines the difficulties of studying the history of prisoners of war during World War II due to the dispersal of relevant documents in various countries and the necessity of collecting eye-witness testimony, which presents a huge task. The author states and briefly discusses some of the social problems of captivity which await the work of historians: 1) the process of adaptation of the prisoners to their life; 2) the relations among PW's of one nationality group and the relations between PW's of different nationalities; 3) their relations with the German military and party authorities; 4) work and recreation activities; 5) different types of responses to captivity and 6) the social stratification which crystallized in the camps. The Comité d'histoire de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale has created a commission for the study of captivity. Based primarily on published reports of war crimes trials and some books. H A Staff

1658. Bracker, Milton (New York Times). LAST DAYS OF MUSSOLINI. New York Times Magazine 1955 April: 10, 60, 62, 64. Recounts in detail Mussolini's last days, 25-28 April 1945; his attempts to flee to Switzerland, his seizure by partisan forces, and his execution. Based on this correspondent's personal coverage of the events.

R. F. Campbell

1659. Cvetković, Dragisa (Prince Paul's Prime Minister). MEMORANDUM KATOLICKIH SVESTENIKA [The memorandum of the Catholic priests]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1954 5: 38-39. Describes inter alia an instance of the extreme hostility of the highest ranking Catholic clergy towards Serbs during World War II (Dr. Šarić, Archbishop of Sarajevo). Contrasts this attitude with the tolerance of Serbs, noting pre-war examples. S. Gavrilović

1660. Dominique, Pierre. PSYCHOLOGIE DE PIERRE LAVAL [The psychology of Pierre Laval]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (123): 48-54. Laval was motivated by a desire to prevent war by serving as intermediary between Hitler and the Anglo-Saxon countries.

H A Staff

1661. Dominique, Pierre. LE GOUVERNEMENT DU 10 JUILLET 1940 ÉTAIT LÉgal ET LÉgitime [The government of 10 July 1940 was legal and legitimate]. Écrits de Paris January 1955: 52-59. Examines the events leading to 10 July 1940 (abolition of the parliamentary regime and establishment of the authoritarian regime) in France. Argues that the new government was absolutely legal since it had been voted by a majority in the two chambers, that the vote had been free and that no pressure of any sort had been exerted on the parliament. H A Staff

1661a. See 1334, erroneously classified in Cat. C.

1662. Guiducci, Armanda. SULLA LETTERATURA DEI CAMPI DI STERMINIA [On the literature of the camps of extermination]. Società 1955 11(1): 110-122. An attempt to tell the story of German atrocities committed during World War II by surveying the "literature" on concentration camps. Diaries, prison narratives, and various categories of memoirs have been examined. Most of these works are of Italian origin but some non-Italian sources are also discussed. Emphasizes the disillusionment of the Italians with the Nazis, and illustrates this by quoting an Italian emerging from Mauthausen: "How many things we now understand which we once only thought we knew." A.F. Rolle

1663. Karov, D. ORGANY SAMOUPRAVLENIIA V OKKUPIROVANNYKH OBLASTIAXH SSSR V GODY VTOROY MIROVOY VOINY [Organs of self-government in the occupied regions of the USSR during the years of the Second World War]. Vestnik Instituta po Izucheniiu Istorii i Kul'tury SSSR 1954 "No. 5(12)": 66-78. Descriptive account of the formation and working of autonomous institutions of self-government in the areas occupied by the Germans. The author argues that these spontaneously formed, autonomous organs accurately expressed the feelings of the population on political and social matters respecting the kolkhoz system in particular and the Soviet regime in general. M. Raef

1664. Koenraad. DEM GEDENKEN DR. AUGUST BORMS [In memory of Dr. August Borms]. Nation Europa 1955 (4): 13-14. Eulogizes the leader of a Flemish independence movement who was executed by the Belgian government on 10 April 1946 for having aided the Germans in both world wars. R. Mueller

1665. [Lialiai, Petro and I. Alibali]. ZNAMENATEL'NYE SOBYTIIA V ISTORII ALBANSKOGO NARODA [Noteworthy events in the history of the Albanian people]. Voprosy Istorii 1954 (11): 95-100. Part one by Petro Lialiai describes the significance of the First Conference of the Communist Party of Albania in March 1943. The conference decided to open partisan warfare against the fascist occupation forces and started to organize National Councils of Liberation to direct this struggle. (Summarized from Pvruga e partisë 1954, No. 3). Part two by Iusuf Alibali describes the meeting of the First Anti-Fascist Congress of National Liberation on 24 May 1944. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Congress foiled Anglo-American imperialist designs on post-war Albania and set up an embryonic government by organizing the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation. (Summarized from Pvruga e partisë 1954, No. 5).

M. Raef

1666. Masens, Vilis (New York, N. Y.). ASV KONGRESA TAUTAS VIETNIEKU NAMA BALTIJAS KOMISIJA [The United States Congressional Committee investigating Soviet crimes in the Baltic States]. Latvijas Brīvībai 1954 (4): 13-16. Survey of the creation and work of the Baltic Committee appointed by the U.S. Congress to investigate the activities of the Soviet authorities in the Baltic Countries since their occupation by the Soviet Union in 1940. E. Andersons

1667. Perandi, Adolf. ANOTHER CRIME. SOVIET ACTS OF GENOCIDE AGAINST BALTIC NATIONS. Baltic Review 1954 (2/3): 25-51. A well-documented, detailed description of the genocide policy of the Soviet Union in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania since the occupation of the Baltic countries in 1940 and their reoccupation in 1944. E. Andersons

1668. Rémy (Colonel). VIE ET MORT D'UN ESPION [Life and death of a spy]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 October(57): 411-423 and November(58): 560-568. The head of a French resistance net describes the activities of Masuy, the Belgian spy in the service of the Abwehr. Masuy succeeded between 1943 and 1944 in decimating the net established by Rémy. Based on the author's personal experience and the facts which came to light during Masuy's trial in 1947. H A Staff

1669. Sinitsyn, A. M. CHREZVYCHAINYE ORGANY SOVETSKOGO GOSUDARSTVA V GODY VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [Extraordinary organs of the Soviet state in the years of the Great Fatherland War]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (2): 32-43. General description of the main functions and accomplishments of the extraordinary administrative agencies established in the USSR during the Second World War. Mentioned are the following: the State Committee for Defense, some new People's Commissariats (as the one for tank industry), the committee for the accounting and distribution of labor forces, the extraordinary state commission for the establishment and investigation of the crimes of German-Fascist invaders. Based on readily accessible published secondary material.

M. Raeff

1670. Trevor-Roper, Hugh (Oxford Univ.). LAST DAYS OF HITLER. New York Times Magazine 1955 24 April: 11, 65-67. On the basis of first-hand investigation describes the last days of Hitler, 28-30 April 1945. Recounts Hitler's preparation of his personal and political testaments, his marriage to Eva Braun, his suicide, and his cremation. Emphasizes the precise planning involved and the loyalty of Goebbels and Bormann in carrying out these plans. R. F. Campbell

1671. Vaitiekunas, Vytautas. GENOCIDE AGAINST THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN LITHUANIA. Baltic Review 1954 (2/3): 56-68. Presents new evidence on genocide committed against Roman Catholic clergy in Lithuania since the Soviet occupation of that country in 1940 and the reoccupation in 1944.

E. Andersons

RESISTANCE

1672. Dansette, Adrien. DU 19 AU 25 AOÛT 1944. PARIS SE LIBÈRE [From 19 to 25 August 1944, Paris liberates herself]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1954 August (55): 151-160. Describes the activity of the French resistance during the liberation of Paris. H A Staff

1673. Gosiorovský, Miloš. AZ 1944. ÉVI SZLOVÁK NEMZETI FELKELES [The Slovak national uprising in 1944]. Századok 1954 88(4): 593-618. Summarizes the Czech resistance movement from the founding of the Republic of Slovakia up to 1944. Gener-

ally reflects the role and activity of the Communist Parties of Slovakia and the Soviet Union in the Slovak national uprising against the German Army in 1944 which resulted in the re-establishment of Czechoslovakia in 1945. Based on some unpublished sources in the Archiv Ústavu dejín KSS [Archives of the Institute of the History of the Communist Party of Slovakia]. F. Wagner

1674. Gosiorovský, Miloš. SLOVENSKÉ NÁRODNÉ POVSTANIE ROKU 1944 [The Slovak national uprising in 1944]. Československý Časopis Historický 1954 2(4): 573-599. Gives a brief survey of historical developments in Czechoslovakia since 1938, followed by a detailed account of the Slovak national uprising against the German Army in 1944. The chief consequence was the rebirth of Czechoslovak statehood in 1945. Based on some unpublished documents in the Archiv Ústavu dejín KSS [Archives of the Institute of the History of the Communist Party of Slovakia]. F. Wagner

1675. Hučková, Anna. K PARTIZÁNSKYM BOJOM NA VÝCHODNOM SLOVENSKU V ROKOCH 1943-1945; PARTIZÁNSKA SKUPINA ČAPAJEV [The partisan struggle in East Slovakia in the years of 1943-1945; the Čapajev-Partisan Group]. Historický Časopis 1954 2(3): 301-315. Examines the military operations of the anti-German resistance movement with special regard to the so-called Čapajev Group in 1943-1945. Uses chiefly unpublished documents in the Archiv Ústavu dejín KSS [Archives of the Institute of the History of the Communist Party of Slovakia].

F. Wagner

1676. Kaehler, S. A. (Göttingen). DER 20. JULI 1944 IM GESCHICHTLICHEN RÜCKBLICK [The 20 July 1944 in historical perspective]. Sammlung 1954 9(9): 436-445. An address given before Göttingen students. Emphasizes the German national and ethical heritage of the events of 20 July 1944. Combats the idea that the assassination attempt was shameful treason and the work, as Hitler put it, of only a "small clique." Argues that the highest aim of the plot, reaching back many years and involving persons of all classes, was to replace the immoral SS-state by a government of law and justice. Disillusioned in the hope that a new government could be formed that would obtain viable peace terms from the enemy, the plotters nevertheless went ahead with their plans, conscience-bound to show that the German people were not morally at one with the Nazi state. Documented with factual material.

M. H. Schaefer

1677. Krstajić, Pero (Judge). ZAKONODAVSTVO U NR CRNOJ GORI, 1942-1946 [Legislative work in the People's Republic of Montenegro, 1942-46]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(1): 43-67. Publishes information on the (Titoist) ad hoc organs formed in the area of Montenegro and Boka. Gives inter alia a brief history of the following three organs: 1) the Committee of National Liberation for Montenegro and Boka, formed by the Assembly (skupština) of the Patriots held at Ostrog at the beginning of February 1942; 2) the Territorial Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation for Montenegro and Boka, formed by the Assembly of the People held in Kolasin on 15 November 1943; and 3) the Montenegrin

-Fascist Assembly for National Liberation
NO), organized by the Assembly of the People
in Cetinje on 15 April 1944. S. Gavrilović

NEGOTIATIONS, CONFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS

78. Ritter, Gerhard (Univ. of Freiburg). CARL
DELER UND DAS ENDE DES DEUTSCHEN WIDERSTANDES
[Goerdeler and the end of the German Resist-
]. Monat 1955 7(77): 387-401. Forms the
chapter of Ritter's biography, Carl Goerdeler
die deutsche Widerstandsbewegung, and concerns
Goerdeler's imprisonment from August 1944 to his
execution on 2 February 1945. C. R. Spurgin

79. Salomon, Ernst von. THE SILENT REVOLT.
Influence 1954 3(3): 295-306. By remaining
the strongest non-political force in the Nazi state,
the German Army alone could produce effective resis-
tance. In providing the rallying point for the 20
April 1944 rise, the German Army nobly surrendered
the most sacred tradition of obedience to the State
in order to free Germany, although success would
not have meant the end of the Army. R. Mueller

80. Weniger, Erich (Göttingen). NEUE LITERATUR
ZUR WIDERSTANDSBEWEGUNG [New literature on the re-
sistance movement]. Sammlung 1954 9(7/8): 403-411.
This pre-1949 literature on German resistance to
Hitler's regime limited by censorship. The lifting
of censorship at first obscured the issue with a
flood of apologetic writing by non-participants and
former Nazis. The prospect of revival of the Ger-
man Army, revitalizing the problematics of obedience
to resistance, gave new urgency to the history of
resistance. Of works appearing in sequel,
Richard Zeller's Geist der Freiheit: Der zwanzigste
Juli (Munich: Hermann Rinn Verlag) is to the point
and often revealing. Wilhelm R. v. Schramm's Der
zwanzigste Juli in Paris (Bad Wörishofen, 1954)
is vivid, exhibits some journalistic distortions.
laute Aufstand. Bericht über die Widerstands-
bewegung des deutschen Volkes 1933-1945 (Hamburg:
Pohl Verlag, 1953) by Günther Weisenborn, con-
sidering too broadly of "resistance," offers useful
documents and statistics. Annedore Leber's Das Ge-
schehen steht auf (Berlin: Mosaik Verlag, 1954)
includes 64 resistance personalities with photos,
mostly from the courtroom. M. H. Schaefer

1681. Brügel, J. W. (London). MOSKAU, JALTA UND
POTSDAM. DER ABSCHLUSSBAND VON CHURCHILLS KRIEGSER-
INNERUNGEN [Moscow, Yalta, and Potsdam. The last
volume of Churchill's war memoirs]. Zukunft 1954
(11): 320-325. A criticism of Churchill's judg-
ment and motivation in dealing with the Soviet
Union between June 1944 and July 1945 as recounted
in the last volume of his memoirs (Triumph and
Tragedy). The author especially assails Churchill
for 1) too readily relinquishing parts of Eastern
Europe to Soviet control; 2) initially accepting
the Morgenthau plan for Germany; 3) credulously be-
lieving Soviet assurances respecting joint British-
Soviet influence in the Balkans; and 4) withdrawing
British support from the Polish Government-in-exile
in London. R. Mueller

1682. Feis, Herbert (Former economic adviser,
U.S. State Department). YALTA'S LESSONS FOR OUR
DIPLOMATS. New York Times Magazine 1955 10 April:
74-75. Discusses the Yalta Conference in refer-
ence to the time and place it was held, the prepara-
tions for it, the degree of secrecy maintained, and
the precision of the agreements reached. Suggests
ways in which mistakes dealing with these factors
could be avoided at a future Big Four Conference.
R. F. Campbell

1683. Moltmann, Günter (Doctoral candidate, Univ.
of Hamburg). DER MORGENTHAU-PLAN ALS HISTORISCHES
PROBLEM [The Morgenthau Plan as an historical prob-
lem]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(1):
15-32. A detailed explanation of the history
and importance of the Morgenthau plan based upon
published materials. Shows that the plan was dis-
puted, modified, and rejected as official policy at
the highest levels but that its influence was pro-
found in shaping the directive JCS 1067 which gov-
erned the U.S. occupation zone of Germany and in
its psychological repercussions. Refutes the leg-
end that the plan was an American program of hate
and revenge and that it was inspired by Moscow.
Observations are made on the role of demonic forces
in history, American idealism, and the danger of
fanaticism. H. M. Adams

NOTE

VOLUNTEER ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to write us, giving
the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts or periodicals you would be ready to prepare per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.
6. List the journals you would like to abstract. The list of periodicals in this number indicates by "A", "AJ" or "AU" which periodicals we wish to assign. Feel free to cite others not given in this number. Please indicate if a journal is available to you; if so, whether through library or subscription.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

JOURNAL NEWS

Information on New or Defunct Historical and Related Journals
and on New Bibliographical Publications of Significance.

HISTORY OF HUMANITY

At the Eighth General Conference of UNESCO in June 1954, the President of the International Commission for a History of the Intellectual and Cultural Development of Humanity [Histoire du Développement Scientifique et Culturel de l'Humanité] made a report on the status of the project. The History will be published before September 1958 and will consist of six volumes dealing with the following periods:

Volume I: The prehistoric and archaic era to 1200 B.C.;

Volume II: From 1200 B.C. to 400 A.D.;

Volume III: From 400 to 1300 A.D.;

Volume IV: From 1300 to the end of the eighteenth century;

Volume V: From the end of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century;

Volume VI: From the beginning of the twentieth century to 1950.

The introduction to each volume will contain a survey of humanity during the respective period, primarily from an ethnographic point of view. Each volume will treat the following subjects: 1) written and spoken language, intellectual institutions, education and the organization of the intellectual and cultural life of the peoples; 2) science and technology; 3) division of labor, professional specialization, social structure and classes; government and law; various modes of social integration; the family, community and social customs; 4) the subjective orientation of the various civilizations: scientific theories, religious beliefs, philosophic systems, social, political and economic theories, historiography; 5) various forms of creative expression: literature and the arts; 6) the theory of knowledge, logic, scientific method, epistemology, new forms of scientific research, philosophic thought and religious beliefs. The conclusion will contain an evaluation of the intellectual and cultural heritage of the period studied, the influence of science and culture on the life of the peoples and the significance of science and culture for humanity. The Board of the Commission charged with the project consists of the following persons: President: Professor Paulo E. de Berrêdo Carneiro; Vice-Presidents: Professor Carl J. Burckhardt; Dr. Julian S. Huxley; Professor R. C. Majumdar and Professor Ralph E. Turner. [From Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 2(1):225-239]

NEUE DEUTSCHE BIOGRAPHIE

The first two volumes (Aachen to Bärkel) of a German biographical dictionary, Neue Deutsche Biographie [New German Biography], appeared recently. Subsequent volumes of this twelve-volume work (plus an index volume) will appear annually. It is published by Duncker und Humblot (Berlin and Munich) for the Historische Kommission of the Bayerische

Akademie der Wissenschaften [Bavarian Academy of Sciences], Munich, under the editorship of Professor Dr. Otto Graf zu Stolberg-Wernigerode. The completed work will contain approximately 40,000 biographies, selected to reflect the political, cultural and economic life of the German-language area from the eighth century to the present. Most of the biographies are contributed by specialists in their fields.

U.S. DOCUMENTARY HISTORIES

On 16 November 1954 the National Historical Publications Commission presented a report to President Eisenhower entitled A National Program for the Publication of Historical Documents (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954. 106 pp). The report reviews past publishing activities on American historical documents and describes the plans and progress of the Commission on fostering comprehensive publications of papers of American leaders (Benjamin Franklin, John and John Quincy Adams, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton), of the records of the federal government, and of other significant documents on American life. The Commission is planning to publish the papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-89 (on microfilm), a documentary history of the ratification of the Constitution and of the first ten amendments, and of the First Federal Congress, 1789-91. It is also working on a one-volume guide to depositories of manuscripts and archives in the United States. The appendixes of this report include a list of 361 persons who played a role in American history and who have been recommended to the Commission for inclusion in its publication program. The chairman of the National Historical Publications Commission (National Archives and Records Service, Washington 25, D.C.) is Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States.

ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES COLONIALES

Volume 25, No. 4 of the Bulletin des Séances de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge is a commemorative issue on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Institut Royal Colonial Belge. On 25 October 1954 King Baudouin of the Belgians granted it the authority to bear the title "Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales." The name of its periodical has been changed accordingly. It will hereafter appear six instead of five times a year.

The Fortnightly ceased publication with the December 1954 number. It was merged with the Contemporary Review (Monthly), 46/47 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: Notes and News."

P A S T E V E N T S

THIRD INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN CONGRESS, 2-13 August 1954, La Paz, Bolivia. The primary objective of the Congress was to study means of improving the condition of the American Indian through cultural, economic and social activities. In the field of history, one of the eight working committees of the Congress approved the following recommendations: 1) the writing of historical monographs on the Indians of each nation for later inclusion in a complete Indian history; 2) the publishing of documentary collections based on material in the national archives of each country, and 3) emphasis on an unbiased judgment of the Indians in the teaching of history. [From Boletín Indigenista 1954 14(3), published by the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Niños Heroes 139, Mexico 7, D.F.]

CONGRESS OF NORTHERN HISTORIANS, Turku, Finland, 3-6 August 1954. This triennial gathering was attended by 270 historians from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. The main topic under discussion was "The Breakdown of Class Society." Nineteen papers were read, the majority dealing with political developments of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Folke Lindberg's study of Swedish-German relations, 1905-14, aroused a great deal of press comment. [From Historiallinen Aikakauskirja 1954 1: 170-173].

HUNGARIAN HISTORIANS IN THE SOVIET UNION. In August 1954 a group of Hungarian historians toured the Soviet Union and visited various historical institutions in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The participants concluded agreements on the exchange of publications and scholars between Hungary and the Soviet Union. [From Századok 1954 88(4): 658-665].

INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL CONGRESS IN MAINZ, 1-20 March 1954. The Congress was organized by the Institut für Europäische Geschichte, Mainz, at the Universitätsstrasse 17. The central theme of the Congress was "Europa - Erbe und Aufgabe" [Europe Heritage and Tasks]. The following papers were read: Prof. Alexander Rüstow (Heidelberg): "Geistige Grundlagen des Bewusstseins der europäischen Einheit" [Spiritual bases of the consciousness of European unity]; Prof. Léopold Gênicot (Louvain): "Geschichtliche Grundlagen der europäischen Einheit" [Historical bases of European unity]; Prof. Christopher Dawson (Buddleigh-Salterton): "Das Christentum und die Weltanschauungen" [Christianity and the philosophies]; Prof. Charles Morazé (Paris): "Das Wesen der europäischen Kultur" [The character of European civilization]; Prof. Wolfgang Pauli (Zürich): "Die Wis-

senschaft und das abendländische Denken" [Science and Western thought]; Prof. Ferdinand Friedensburg (Berlin): "Wirtschaft und Technik als formende Kräfte des modernen Europa" [Economic and technological forces shaping modern Europe]; Prof. Francesco Calasso (Rome): "Grundlagen und Entwicklung des europäischen Rechtsbewusstseins" [Foundations and development of European legal thinking]; Prof. Gerhard Leibholz (Göttingen and Karlsruhe): "Demokratisches Denken als gestaltendes Prinzip im europäischen Völkerleben" [Democratic thought as a principle shaping the life of the European nations]; Prof. Martin Göhring (Mainz): "Europäische Revolutionen als Etappen europäischen Zusammenschlusses" [European revolutions as stages of European union]; Prof. Th.J.G. Locher (Leyden): "Nationalstaat und europäische Ordnung" [The nation state and European order]; Prof. Valentin Gittermann (Zürich): "Individuum und Kollektiv" [The individual and collectivism]; Prof. Hans Barth (Zürich): "Erziehung zum europäischen Bewusstsein" [Education towards European consciousness]; Prof. Jacques Droz (Clermont-Ferrand): "Deutschland - Frankreich" [Germany - France]; Prof. Max Horkheimer (Frankfurt): "Europa - Amerika - Abendland" [Europe - America - West]. Professor Arnold Bergsträsser (Freiburg and Chicago) gave the lecture at the plenary session on "Europe - Heritage and Task."

F O R T H C O M I N G E V E N T S

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF HISTORIANS, 7-9 July 1955, organized by the Institute of Historical Research of the University of London, Senate House, London W.C.1. The following papers will be read: General meeting, Dr. Lewis Hanke: "Aristotle and the American Indian." Medieval English History: Prof. S. B. Chrimes: "Richard II's Questions to the Judges, 1387"; Mr. C. N. L. Brooke: "Gregorian Reform in Action: Clerical Marriage in England, 1050-1200." Medieval European History: Mr. J. M. Wallace Hadrill: "Fredigarius and the History of France." Modern British History: Dr. J. H. Plumb: "The Organisation of the Government in the Reign of Queen Anne"; Prof. N. Gash: "The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and his Secretaries in the early 19th Century." Modern English History: Dr. Alwyn A. Ruddock: "Tudor Commercial Records and their Interpretation." Modern European History: Dr. G. H. Bolsover: "Russia and the Straits Question, 1906-14." American History: Prof. C. V. Woodward: "An Historical View of the American Colour Bar."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF LIBRARIES AND DOCUMENTATION CENTERS, 11-18 September 1955, Brussels. Executive Secretary for the Congress: Mr. J. A. Baby, 8, rue de Haguenau, Strasbourg, B-Rh., France. The main theme to be discussed at the plenary meeting will be "The Tasks and Responsibilities of Libraries and Documentation Centers in Modern Life." The Congress will be held simultaneously with the Third International Congress of Libraries, the Fourth International Congress of Music Libraries and the Twenty-Second International Conference on Documentation.

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from page 136]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Title [Translation]. | (6) Editor or editorial board. |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation]. | (7) Date first published. |
| (3) Frequency of publication. | (8) Description of contents. |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue
(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other
than that of publication, indexes,
and other relevant information). |
| (5) Publisher or sponsoring institution. | |

Explanation of Symbols:

H - predominantly historical in contents

P - peripheral, predominantly non-historical

Eastern Europe

[Continued]

Yugoslavia

1. Arhivist [Archivist]. Organ Saveza arhivskih radnika FNRJ [Organ of the Archivists' Association of the FPR Yugoslavia]. Semi-annual (1954: Vol. 4). Pub. by Savez arhivskih radnika FNRJ [Archivists' Association of the FPR Yugoslavia], Beograd, Birčaninova 1/IV. Editor: Jovan Marjanović. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Articles on Yugoslavian archival work, archive holdings, and preservation of archival materials; reviews of books and periodicals, news on the activity of the archivists' association; supplement on inventories of various archives. In Serbo-Croatian.
2. Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences. Section des Sciences Sociales [Bulletin of the Serbian Academy of Sciences. Section for Social Sciences]. Published at irregular intervals (1951: Vol. 7, new series No. 2). Pub. by Srpska akademija nauka [Serbian Academy of Sciences], Beograd, Knez Mihailova 35. Editor: Dušan Nedeljković. First pub. in 1933. Contents: Summaries of articles on history and other social sciences which were originally published in Serbo-Croatian in various publications of the Serbian Academy of Sciences. Articles in English, French, German or Russian.
3. Glas Srpske akademije nauka. Odeljenje društvenih nauka [Transactions of the Serbian Academy of Sciences. Series on Social Sciences]. Published at irregular intervals (1953: Vol. 212, new series No. 2). Pub. by Srpska akademija nauka [Serbian Academy of Sciences, Department of Social Sciences], Beograd, Knez Mihailova 35. Editor: Jovan Radonić. First pub. in 1887. Contents: Articles on history and other social sciences, all periods. In Serbo-Croatian; title translations in French; summaries in English, French, German or Russian.
4. Glasnik Srpske akademije nauka [Bulletin of the Serbian Academy of Sciences]. Semi-annual (1953: Vol. 5, No. 1-2). Pub. by Srpska akademija nauka [Serbian Academy of Sciences], Beograd, Knez Mihailova 35. Editorial Board: Aleksandar Belić, Milutin Milanković, Petar S. Jovanović, Nikola Radojčić, Ivan Djaja, Vladimir Farmakovski, Kosta Todorović, Božidar Kovačević. First pub. in 1949. Contents: Reports on meetings and news of the Academy, work of the Academy summaries of research in pure and social sciences historical articles mostly on Serbia, all periods. Obituaries; exchanges of publications, bibliography of publications of the Academy. In Serbo-Croatian.
5. Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu. Istorija i etnografija [Bulletin of the Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo. History and Ethnography Annual (1954: new series Vol. 9)]. Pub. by Zemaljski muzej [Museum of the People's Republic Bosnia and Herzegovina], Sarajevo. Editor: Alojz Benac. First pub. in 1889. Contents: Articles on history and ethnography on all periods, on new scholarly contributions, book reviews, bibliography. In Serbo-Croatian; title translations in French; summaries in English, French or German. Another series of the same periodical deals with archeology.
6. Godišnjak Istoriskog društva Bosne i Hercegovine [Yearbook of the Historical Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina]. Annual (1953: Vol. 5). Pub. by Istorisko društvo Bosne i Hercegovine [Historical Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina], Sarajevo, Faculty of Philosophy. Editor: Anto Babić. First pub. in 1949. Contents: Articles on the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, all periods. In Serbo-Croatian; title translations in French; summaries in English, French or German.
7. Historijski zbornik [Journal of History]. Quarterly (actually annual or semi-annual) (1953: Vol. 6). Pub. by Povijesno društvo Hrvatske [Historical Society of Croatia], Zagreb, Filozofski fakultet, Trg Maršala Tita 14. Editor: Jaroslav Šidak. First pub. in 1948. Contents: Articles on Croatian history, all periods; short reviews of books and periodicals; reports on the work of learned institutions and the Society; obituaries. In Serbo-Croatian; summaries in English, French, German or Italian.
8. Istoriski časopis [Historical Review]. Organ Istoriskog instituta SAN [Organ of the Histori-

cal Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences]. Annual (1952/53: Vol. 4). Pub. by Srpska akademija nauka, Istoriski institut [Serbian Academy of Sciences, Historical Institute], Beograd, Knez Mihailova 35. Editor: Viktor Novak. First pub. in 1948. Contents: Articles on Serbian history, all periods; research on historical geography, reviews of books and periodicals. In Serbo-Croatian; title translations in French; summaries in English, French, or German.

Istoriski glasnik [Historical Bulletin]. Organ Istoriskog društva NR Srbije [Organ of the Historical Society of the People's Republic of Serbia]. Quarterly (actually semi-annual) (1953: Vol. 6). Pub. by Istorisko društvo NR Srbije [Historical Society of the People's Republic of Serbia], Beograd, Filozofski fakultet, Istoriski seminar, Studentski trg 1. Editor: Dragoslav Janković. First pub. in 1948. Contents: Articles on Serbian history, all periods; reviews of books and periodicals, notes and news on societies and institutions, bibliography. In Serbo-Croatian; title translations in French; summaries in English, French or German.

9. Istoriski zapisi [Historical Papers]. Organ Istoriskog instituta Narodne Republike Crne Gore [Organ of the Historical Institute of the People's Republic of Montenegro]. Semi-annual (1953: Vol. 9). Pub. by Istoriski Institut NR Crne Gore [Historical Institute of the People's Republic of Montenegro], Cetinje, Yugoslavia. Editor: Jagoš Jovanović. First published in 1948. Contents: Articles on Montenegrin history, all periods; reviews of books and periodicals, reports on the work of historical institutions and societies. In Serbo-Croatian.

1. Prilozi za orijentalnu filologiju i istoriju jugoslovenskih naroda pod turskom vladavinom [Review of Oriental Philology and History of the Yugoslav Peoples under the Turkish Domination]. Annual (1952/53: Vol. 3/4). Pub. by Orijentalni institut [Oriental Institute], Sarajevo, Vojvode Putnika. Editor: Nedim Filipović, Filozofski fakultet, Sarajevo. First pub. in 1950. Contents: Historical and philological articles (since the 14th century); reviews of books and periodicals. In Serbo-Croatian; title translations and summaries in French.

2. Rad Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti. Odjel za filozofiju i društvene nauke [Transactions of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts. Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences]. Published at irregular intervals (1954: Vol. 300, Vol. 5 of the series). Pub. by Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti [Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts], Zagreb, Zrinski trg 11. Editor: Grga Novak. First pub. in 1867. Contents: Articles on history and other social sciences, all historical periods. In Serbo-Croatian.

13. Razprave Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti. Razred za zgodovinske in družbene vede [Transactions of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts. Department of historical and social sciences]. Published at irregular intervals

(1953: Vol. 3). Pub. by Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti [Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts], Ljubljana, Novi trg 3. Editor: France Stele. First pub. in 1950. Contents: Articles on Slovene history and other social sciences in all periods. In Slovenian; summaries in English, French or German.

14. Vojnoistoriski glasnik [Journal of Military History]. Organ Vojnoistoriskog instituta JNA [Organ of the Institute for Military History of the Yugoslav People's Army]. Bi-monthly (1953: Vol. 4). Pub. by Vojnoistoriski institut JNA [Institute of Military History of the Yugoslav People's Army], Beograd, Kneza Miloša 41. Editor: Nedeljko Maksimović. First pub. in 1950. Contents: Articles on the military history of Yugoslavia, all periods, particularly the War of National Liberation (1941-45); book reviews. In Serbo-Croatian; title translations in French.

15. Zbornik Historijskog instituta Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti [Journal of the Historical Institute of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts]. Published at irregular intervals (1954: Vol. 1). Pub. by Historijski institut Jugoslavenske akademije [Historical Institute of the Yugoslav Academy], Zagreb, Preradovićeve 2, postni pretinac 232. Editorial Board: Marko Kostrenčić, Grga Novak, Vaso Bogdanov. First pub. in 1954. Contents: Articles on Croatia history, all periods; publications of archival material. In Serbo-Croatian; summaries in English, French, German or Italian.

16. Zgodovinski časopis [Historical Review]. Quarterly (Actually annual) (1951: Vol. 5). Pub. by Zgodovinsko društvo za Slovenijo [Historical Society for Slovenia], Ljubljana, Turjaška 1. Editor: Bogo Grafenauer. First pub. in 1947. Contents: Articles on Slovene history on all periods; reports on meetings and work of the society and of historical institutions, reviews of books and periodicals, obituaries, bibliography. In Slovenian; title translations in English and Russian; summaries in English, French or German.

PERIODICALS LIST

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

C - Coverage for this periodical is arranged; abstracts have not yet been received for this number or the periodical had no relevant articles in issues examined so far.

AJ - Available for assignment to an abstracter. Journal can be sent to him.

AU - Available for assignment to an abstracter. Journal is unavailable.

A - Available for assignment to an abstracter; it is as yet uncertain if the journal can be sent.

NOTE: The last number of each volume of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS will list the volume and numbers of the periodicals examined.

Abstract numbers are given after each periodical.

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